JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,502—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1895.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th Oct.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	19th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th „
B.V.I. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	28th „
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th „
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th October, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. Duca BALDUINO	17th Oct. 1895.
S. S. SINGAPORE	14th Nov. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sep. 20, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 7, 1895.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "HIROSHIMA MARU," 3,170 Tons, Captain ANDERSON, will SAIL on or about the 14th Oct. for SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSANGENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.).
Victoria Buildings : Fort, Bombay, 30th September, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th October, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS

S. S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about the 12th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 10th October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, about the 10th October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, about the 12th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about the 12th October, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th October, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S IMPROVED ABSORBENT SANITARY TOWELS for LADIES are the most convenient and comfortable. Thoroughly antiseptic. Indispensable for travelling. Rs. 2 per Dozen. KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MEDICAL COMFORTS.
PATIENTS' REQUISITES.
SICKROOM APPLIANCES.

WE carry a large stock, which includes every needful article.

Hot Water Bottles, Ice Caps, Air Pillows and Cushions, Oil Silks, Bandages and Belts of all kinds, Feeding Cups, Spoons, Bottles, Tumblers and Tubes, Disinfectants and Apparatus, Surgical Hosiery, Flesh Gloves and Rubbers, Inhalers, Trusses, Soda Water and Champagne Taps, Enemas and Douches, Waterproof Sheets and Sheetings, Bed Cradles, Slings,

&c., &c.,

Ready for Immediate Delivery.
Price Lists on Application.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

YOU CANNOT GO TO HASTINGS
FOR A SEA BATH EVERY DAY,
BUT YOU CAN HAVE
A SEA BATH AT HOME
by using
KEMP'S IMPROVED BATH AMMONIA
which renders BATHING,
A LUXURY INDEED.
Changes the character of the Daily Bath entirely.
Re. 1 per large Bottle.
Should be in every Household.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS!!
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
TRADE MARK.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR SPLENDID STOCK
IN THIS DEPARTMENT.
NOVELTIES IN
HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS.
CHRISTENING, WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO FANCY GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE Company's Establishment at MAHABLESHWAR is now OPEN and is Well Stocked with MEDICINE'S STORES, WINES, SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT, PLATED AND FANCY KIT, ETC., ETC., ETC.

SHIRTS.
—"PERFECT FITTING."—
SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM RS. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS :—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND INDIAN CIGARS.OF
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

MAKERS
OF THE
WELL-KNOWN
"APOLLO"
SHIRTS.

A GOOD
WELL-FITTING
SHIRT.
FINE LONGCLOTH,
LINEN FRONTS AND WRISTS.
RS. 54 per Doz. CASH.

BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

STEEL PIANOS.

MARCKS & Co., LD., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with

STEEL FRAMES
AND
METAL WREST PLANKS,

for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
or to the Sub Agents :—
MESSRS. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
EXCELLENT FINISH,
AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

A SPLENDID STOCK
OF
FURNISHING DRAPERY GOODS
JUST RECEIVED
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
SPECIAL SHOW
MONDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, AND FOLLOWING DAYS.
NEW CURTAINS,
NEW CRETONNES,
NEW ART MUSLIN'S
NEW CUSHIONS,
NEW TEA-COSIES.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO ST.
BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS—
—TAILORS,
BREECHES—
—MAKERS,
SHIRT—
—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—
—HATTERS.

TO MAKE THE WEAK FEEL STRONG,
THE STRONG FEEL STRONGER,
THE OLD FEEL YOUNG,
THE YOUNG FEEL YOUNGER
is the aim of many much-advertised medicines, but results are often more than doubtful.

A GENUINE REMEDY,
which will prove a boon as a Tonic and Pick-me-Up for general use, suitable for every occasion and permanent in its effect is
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.
RS. 3 PER BOTTLE.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

A TERRIBLE COUGH
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
'I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NIZAM," 2,061 Tons, Captain G. CRAIG, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 10th October, 1895.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

SHIPPERS and Consignees of Cargo per Italian Steamer DCO. BALDUINO, Captain O. CANEPA, are informed of her Arrival from Genoa on the 8th inst., and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for Short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 8th October, 1895.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per S. S. "CLAN MONROE," arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 7th October, 1895. Agents.

ANY person having claims against the Estate of the late Captain W. A. M. WILSON, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, who died at Deolali, on the 26th August, 1895, should forward the same without delay to Captain R. A. S. BUCKLE (President, Committee of Adjustment), Commandant Sanitarium, Khandalla.

R. I. PINNEY, CAPT.
Offig. Depy Assist. Adjutant-General, Bombay District,
District Staff Office, Bombay, 8th Oct. 1895.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The Application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form, as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of October, 1895, at 3-30 o'clock, in the afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of passing the following Extraordinary Resolutions, viz:—

1. That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited, cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is desirable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of Section 173 Clause C of the Indian Companies Act 1882.

2. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to accept the offer of Messrs. Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee, dated the 3rd day of October, 1895, for the purchase of the property comprised in Lots 1 and 2 of the printed particulars of sale of the Company's property laid before this Meeting upon the terms and conditions contained in the printed conditions of sale annexed thereto and to do all things necessary for carrying out and completing the said sale accordingly.

3. That all powers exercised by the Liquidators jointly may be exercised by each one of them severally.

Also to appoint Liquidators or a Liquidator and to fix their or his remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
J. N. PEETIT AND CO.,
Agent.
Bombay, 8th October, 1895.

THE HONGKONG SPINNING AND MANUFATURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી હોંગકોંગ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ મેન્યુફેક્ચરીંગ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Interim DIVIDEND of Rs. (50) fifty per Share for the first half-year ending 30th June, 1895, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 10th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P. M., to those Shareholders whose name stand in the Register on the 8th instant, on production of their Share-Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ગોવીંદજી ઠાકરશી મુલજીની કંપની,
i. e., GOVINDJEE THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 8th October, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that PALLONJEE SORABJEE KARANJIA, has contracted to SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien, or otherwise, are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 8th day of October, 1895.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land the Fazandar being the Brotherhood of Saint Francis of the Church of N. S. D. Esperance admeasuring three hundred square yards more or less together with the tenament or buildings standing thereon, assessed by Municipality under C Ward No. 379, and Street No. 17, 18, all that premises are situate at Tank Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, in the part of Colbhat, belonging to the said brotherhood in Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the East and South by the vacant land and the buildings of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, on the West by the house of Govind Takivalia, and on the North by the house of formerly Sajuna Naikin and now of Bhicaljee Divecha and which premises have been formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

R. THORNE & SONS, LD.,
FAMOUS WHISKY DISTILLERS,
GREENOCK AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1831.]

Thornes' O. B. G. Whisky (in Special shaped Bottles)
THORNES' BLAIRMORE WHISKY.
Fresh Consignments to Hand.
APPLY TO
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

An excellent Highland Malt just imported. Well worth a Trial.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., FORT.
RETAIL FROM
PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Buildings.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell, by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods;—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built Victoria with removable coach-box.
1 C. B. chestnut pony about 13·1, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 bay waler, about 8 years' old, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF G IMAULT'S PATENT MEDICINES.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

A quantity of Grimault's Patent Medicines, Syrup, Hypophosphite of Lime, Santal Midy capsules, Matico Injection, Matico capsules, Fruit Julien, Morrhol capsules of Cod Liver Oil, Matico cigarettes Dussarts Syrup, Sarsaparills, Purgative pills, Copaiba capsules &c.

These drugs have arrived per s. s. Mirzapur last week, and will be sold in small lots to suit all the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF CROSSE AND BLACKWELLS FRESH OILMANSTORES.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—5 cases Swiss milk milkmaid brand, 3 cases Crosse and Blackwell's vinegar, 5 cases jam, raspberry, strawberry, and apricot, 1 case tart fruits, 1 case gooseberry tart fruits, 1 case Lea and Perrin's sauce, 4 cases mixed pickle, 2 cases table vinegar.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL SCOTCH WHISKY AND BEST AUSTRALIAN WINES.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
10 casses 15 years' old Scotch Whisky with printed certificates.
1 case two doz flasks very old brandy.
7 cases best Australian wines, claret, hock, chablis, sherry and port.

On SUNDAY, the 13th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, large Brussels carpets, &c., the property of the Raja of Radhunpore.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

Under instructions from the Adjutant, 2nd Bombay Lancers, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Mr. Oomar Jamal Vayani's stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club—

25 Arab and Persian horses. The horses are young and fast, and are mostly hacks and trappers.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victor a Cross Road, Byculla, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, platedware, one sweet-toned harmonium by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate engravings and pictures, Persian and Brussel carpets, one handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful Arab horse and harness, &c., the property of R. C. MCINTYRE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, October 9, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed properties at Sholapore and Buldana in Berars, advertised to take place TO-DAY, is postponed uhtil SATURDAY, the 9th day of November next.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat Buildings, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture consisting of drawing-room suits, cabinets, chiffoniers, marble tables, single and double, mirror-door almyras, wardrobes, clothes presses, dressing and washhand tables, glass and crockery, lamps, Brussels carpets, &c.

The property is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, below the offices of Messrs. Volkart Bros., the remaining stock-in-trade of Ahmed Noor Mahomed and Co, dissolving partnership, consisting of teak and blackwood household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, marble tables, chiffoniers, cabinets, almyras, wardrobes clothes presses, glass cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, &c.

The property is on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 140 of 1894.

Motichund Harruckchund And Choonilal Motichund .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Manockchund Kapoorchund .... Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the consent decree made herein on the 11th day of July 1895 and under instructions from the Defendant abovenamed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., the undermentioned valuable jewellery on account and at the risk of the abovenamed plaintiffs, viz.:—

2 bhikhvalis containing 4 emerald beads and 2 diamond beads.
1 jadav choodo containing 8 diamond ruby and emerald bangles.
1 brilliant galuband (necklace).
1 pearl necklace containing 29 pearls and 8 ruby beads.
1 brilliant and ruby necklace.
4 diamond bangles.
1 emerald bead weighing about 12½ rutties.
1 pair pearls (magaj) weighing about 23½ rutties.
21 ruby beads weighing about 36½ rutties.
5 brilliant pairs and 1 brilliant weighing in all 25½ rutties.
1 diamond and ruby necklace.
1 diamond and ruby watch chain.
12 emerald beads weighing about 41½ rutties.
1 bundle of pearls containing 43 beads.
1 gold hook.

The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Alice Building," Hornby Row, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" offices, the very valuable and artistic-seasoned black and teakwood complete suits of dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture of superior polish and workmanship, made after English design, complete drawing-room suits, lined with rich silk tapestry and velvet, elegant revolving and plain topped office tables, handsome chiffoniers and cabinets, book-presses, very handsome and strong-made single and double mirror door almyras, dressing and washhand tables to match, easy and light chairs of various designs, marble-topped tables, ottomans, brass tables, teapoys, chairs, cradle, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 14th inst. at 2 p.m. Messers. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

The effects of the late Anundi woman, consisting of gold kuddas, earings, wearing apparel, copper and brass vessels, pictures, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Daniel Kirk, consisting of tin dispatch boxes, Masonic apron, copper and silver coins, &c.

On dates to be hereafter fixed, sale continuing for two days, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Malabar Castle," Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office, and bedroom furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, Deschamp and McKenzie, also Rutnagherry made furniture, best electro-plated ware by Elkington, Treacher's glass and porcelain ware, a nearly new walnutwood grand cottage pianoforte by Frederick Keogh, London, in very good order, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, valuable oil-paintings, large size marble clock, striking hours and half-hours, English ice-box, rich table ornaments, rich China and Japanese and Satsuma flower vases and jars, first-rate table and hanging lamps by Hinks and Ditmar. A large collection of choice plants, &c., the property of the Right Reverend Dr. L. G. MYLNE, Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, October 9, 1895.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE........................ Rs. 1
Packing and Postage extra.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYRABOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA CROP of the Forests of the Southern Circle, for 1895-96.

Tenders must be written in English; specify the rate offered per Khandi of 700 lbs. weight; must be contained in sealed envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for the purchase of Hardas;" and must reach the Undersigned on or before the 4th November, 1895.

Each Tender shall be accompanied by Rupees 200 in currency notes, or by a receipt duly passed by a Range-Forest-Officer, in the Southern Circle, or by the Accountant General, Bombay, showing that the money has been paid.

Further particulars regarding terms of sale, etc., can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
Belgaum, 1st October, 1895.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 28th October, 1895, for the purchase of the following unserviceable Stores in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

BRASS FILING	....cwt.	101	0	0
BRASS OLD	.... „	414	3	20

The articles may be seen daily between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Deposit required to accompany the Tender Rs. 500 in Government Promissory or Currency Notes.

Full particulars regarding Bond of Agreement, printed Forms of Tenders, &c., are procurable on payment of Annas Four from this Office.

J. L. FIXOTT, MAJOR, R.A.,
Superintendent, S. A. A. Factory.
Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, 5th Oct., 1895.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS AND INDIGENOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th October, 1895, for the supply of KEROSINE and COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS and INDIGENOUS STORES, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's System, commencing 1st January 1896, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the Approximate quantities required for Delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and Conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the Rate quoted, and sign an Agreement for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

4 Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One Thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further Security for the due fulfilment of the Contract a Deduction of 10 per cent., will be made from each payment, until the total Deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or, at the Agent's option, a further Deposit will have to be made so as to make the total Deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Samples, which may be seen at Parel, or Ajmere.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 18th Sept., 1895.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs.	a.
ROYALS	4	0
TRABUCOS........................	3	12
COQUETAS	3	8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas...	„ 6-8 „	100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0 „	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—......	Yen 6,000,000	=	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...........	4,500,000	=	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,928,000	=	„ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS............	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA............	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, ESQ. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,
AMOY,
BANGKOK,
BATAVIA,
BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA,
COLOMBO,
FOOCHOW,
HAMBURG,
HANKOW,
HIOGO,
ILOILO,
LYONS,
MANILA,
NAGASAKI,
NEW YORK,
PEKING,
PENANG,
RANGOON,
SAIGON,
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE,
TIENTSIN,
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,60,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months .... 3½ per cent.
6 Months .... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.. Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4 Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ½ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
„ „ „ for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On which interest is allowed as under, viz:—
If fixed for six months, 4 per cent. p. a.
If fixed for twelve months, 4½ per cent. p. a.
If fixed for two or three years, 4½ per cent. p. a.

Deposits are also received for shorter periods, the rates for which can be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

A. & B. MACKAY'S WHISKIES.

LIQUEUR..........	Rs. 30	Per Dozen	Quarts.
GLENFALLOCH	„ 26	„	„
COCKTAIL	„ 26	„	„

To be had from
THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD.,
Fort.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

IF you are asked to insure your life, ask the agent what sort of a contract he proposes to give you. You ought to know exactly what he proposes to give you for your money. If he has a sample copy of the Policy he proposes to you, compare it with the NEW YORK LIFE'S "ACCUMULATION POLICY." Notice particularly the Restrictions and Conditions in any other policy and Proposal Form, and compare them with the ONE REQUIREMENT OF THE "ACCUMULATION POLICY" THAT THE PREMIUMS BE PAID.

For Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE
ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

TO BE LET.

FROM the 1st November next, a Large and Commodious Building, "SEA VIEW," on Queen's Road, Marine Lines, with Three Stories, open to Westerly Sea Breeze, as well as open from all sides, and commanding excellent Views, Rent, Rs 200 per month. Apply to

BOLTON & Co.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold..................	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months............................ Rs. 26
Six Months............................ „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay: or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If aid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2-8
Third do. .... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.......... As. 2 per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... „ 4½ „
Third do. .... „ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................. „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum..............	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly..............	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
Presidency Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	l a.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,455
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	169
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	700
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	52
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	08	all	9 per ct.	885
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	870
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	515
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,600xd
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	740
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	835
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	695
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs15	730
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	715
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	500
Dunn Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	86
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	785
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	495
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,305 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	700
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	207½xd
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,080 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	835
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	253
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,080 xd
Madras United	352	1,000	1,000	100	3,070
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,635 xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	170 xd
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,280
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,772	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	560
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	500
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,415
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	775 xd
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,030 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,335 xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,610
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	860
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	382½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	212½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	680
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	400	500	dvdRs30	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	740
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	505

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½*
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,050
French	200	500	500	dvdRs30	510 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	430
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
[illegible]ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	92½xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	340
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	500xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	127½ xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	1,950
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	277	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart	—	1,000	1	dvd Rs65	1,060xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,450
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	2[illegible]0
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,590	200	200	11	225xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	310
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	2,000	200	175	21	342
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	..
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	62
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	103
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	500
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,105
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	111xd
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	27½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	530

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-2 Nom.
Gold Leaf	„	28-3 „
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	„	28 „
Do. do. new	„	27-14 „
Australia bar Gold	„	28
Bombay bar Gold	„	27-15
Sovereigns	„	18-3
Do. Dragons	„	18
Silver 7	„	96-2
Do. 17½	„	96-4
Carolus	„	[illegible]
Mexican	„	190-0
Franc Pieces	„	[illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Examination of Articled Clerks commences.
Gymkhana Golf Handicap Competition.
Entertainment, Bombay Education Society's Girls' Schools, 6-15 p.m.
The Troopship Britannia expected to arrive.

Prince's Dock—The steamer Clan Monroe entered the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock—The steamer D. Balduino entered the dock yesterday.

Bombay Rifle Club.—There will be a silver spoon competition, at Colaba, on Saturday next, the 12th instant. Distances: 700 and 800 yards.

The steamer Clan Monroe, Captain D. Dall, which arrived in harbour, on Monday evening, from Liverpool, has brought forty-six hounds for Bombay Hunt.

Postal Notice—With effect from the 9th instant the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by schedule 42, *viz.*, 1s. 1½d., per rupee.

Correction.—Mr. S. A. Von Geyer writes to us from Moos Building, Grant Road, in reference to the report of the police case, which appeared in our journal of the 7th, to state that he never was a Government pensioner. He adds: I never received any pension from the Government, though I have every right to a pension, not only on the score of my services, but the Government having hold of all my ancestral properties.

Ditmar's Lamp Warehouse—Seeing that the Diwali or "illuminations" holiday begins next week, the Ditmar Lamp Warehouse, 69, Esplanade Road, have published their revised and enlarged illustrated price list of kerosine oil lamps, lanterns, lamp requisites, etc., at a very opportune time. The Ditmar Warehouse contains the largest and best selected stock in India, as can be easily seen from a glance at the illustrations now published. Every kind of lamp is pictured, and the advantages of each are explained technically, but quite clearly. There are also to be had at Ditmar's very artistic "etagere" tables, made of polished iron. These fashionable side-tables are both useful and ornamental. There is also a large collection of art pottery on raised work, richly decorated with gold. These are known to the public as the celebrated high class art majolica ware, which has been awarded prizes in every exhibition where they have been sent. The most pretty of the articles catalogued are the candle cuffs and paper lampshades. During the next Diwali illuminations we hope to see more of Ditmar's artistic and ornamental lamps taking the place of the clumsy-looking and dimly-burning old-fashioned lamps.

Evening party to Mr. Mascarenhas.—Mr. Leandro Mascarenhas, of the *Anglo-Lusitano*, was entertained to an evening party, on Monday night, in a bungalow at Gowalia Tank Road, by the people of Calangute, his co-villagers residing in Bombay. The compound of the bungalow was brilliantly illuminated, while the hall inside presented a nice appearance, being decorated with live flowers and ferns. In a prominent place there was a large size photo of Mr. Mascarenhas. Just a little before 8 o'clock Mr. Mascarenhas arrived, accompanied by a deputation, and was received with loud cheers, the string band which was in attendance playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes." Mr. P. A. Fialho then, in the name of the people of Calangute, who were present in large numbers, presented Mr. Mascarenhas with a beautiful watch, bearing a suitable inscription, in token of their love and esteem towards him, and as a memento of their meeting there that day. Mr. Mascarenhas made a suitable reply, thanking them all for the overwhelming expressions of sympathy they had expressed in his late imprisonment. Dancing then commenced, and the party broke out at 2 o'clock, the band playing "God Save the Queen."

The Salvation Army Rescue Work.—A fairly attended meeting was held on Monday night, in the Baptist Chapel, Bellasis Road, to give a welcome to Mrs. Booth-Helberg (Com. Ruhani), on her return from England, and also to give some account of the Rescue Work that the Army is carrying on in this city. The lady-officer, who is in charge of this branch of the work, described her visits to the poor women, spoke of the great need there is for someone to help these unfortunes, and urged all present to strengthen the hands of those engage in so arduous and self-sacrificing a labour. Some few have already been rescued from bad haunts and restored to respectability and virtue. Mrs. Booth-Helberg then spoke, emphasising the principle that the Army worked on, *viz.*,—that of love—there was no compulsion in their methods—they sought to win the erring ones by showing the spirit of Christ. The Pastor of the Church concluded with a few hearty words of sympathy, assuring the Army of his support and help in this effort. A collection was taken up on behalf of the annual Self-Denial Fund of the Salvation Army, and it was announced that a sale was taking place on Tuesday and Wednesday evening (to-day) in the Bori Bunder Hall, of fancy goods, etc., made by the inmates of the Rescue Home.

Not Comfortable Anywhere.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ramji Luxmon, a jail bird, was charged by Constable Henry Augustus Brewin, before Mr. Pheroz Hoshang Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a dhotur and two other pieces of clothing belonging to a Hindu, residing at Girgaum It appeared from the facts placed before the magistrate that, on Sunday, at about 9 p.m., complainant placed some clothes to dry in his verandah. The accused, who happened to be passing by, seeing no one near the house, helped himself to the clothing, and making them into a bundle, walked off with it. A dog, who was watching in the verandah, began to bark loudly, when the accused got frightened and took to his heels. A Parsi shopkeeper saw the accused running away, and cried out "thief, thief," and this attracted the attention of a policeman doing duty near by. The accused threw away the bundle of dhoturs and climbed up a cocoanut tree. The policeman searched in vain for the culprit, who, however, supposing that he was not followed by anybody, came down from the tree, but he was wrong in his supposition, for, before he could make good his escape, he was arrested. The accused, in defence, said that the matter was all trumped up, as he did not commit any theft, and he further alleged that he was severely assaulted. The magistrate: Do you wish to call any witnesses? Do you wish to make a statement, or reserve your defence for the High Court? The accused: This is all a got-up thing. But if you wish to commit the case, I shall admit the truth of the charge, although I have not committed a murder or a robbery. It is all one and the same thing to me whether I am at liberty or in jail. (Laughter.) I am not comfortable either in jail or at home. (Renewed Laughter.) Constable Brewin informed the magistrate that the accused was an old offender, there being ten previous convictions against him on the record. The magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions of the High Court.

A CLAIM AGAINST A PARSEE PHOTOGRAPHER.

Last week, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, heard a suit brought by Hanmantrao Pundoo against Purvezji Dadabhoy, a photographer of Kalkadevie Road, for the recovery of Rs. 300 as damages sustained by him by reason of the negligence of the defendant's coachman in driving his vehicle in a rash and furious manner on the 24th of June last, and knocking down the plaintiff, who sustained injuries to his left arm. It appeared that the coachman was charged before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, out of which Rs. 10 were awarded to the plaintiff as compensation for the injuries sustained by him. Mr. Billimoria, pleader, who appeared for the defendant, argued that there was no evidence to show that the coachman was driving in a rash or furious or negligent manner. There was "contributory" negligence on the part of the plaintiff which disentitled him from recovering the amount. The Second Judge, in disposing of the suit, remarked that there was no evidence of negligent or rash driving before him. The plaintiff had already received Rs. 10 as compensation, and he had failed to prove the damages. The onus of proving the fact that the coachman was driving in a rash and furious manner, and that it was owing to his negligence that the injuries were suffered, lay on the plaintiff, and he had failed to prove it. Under the circumstances the Judge dismissed the suit.

The lava on Vesuvius, after bursting out among its own cooling masses, and making little rivulets that ran for a day and then stopped, recommencing at another place the next day, has again burst out of a larger crevice and may again invade the high road. In connection with the present lava there are lawsuits on hand against Professor Palmieri for having deviated the stream from the road and caused it to destroy woods and vineyards, and against Mr. Cook for having made a bridle path on a part of the mountain which, his adversaries say, did not belong to him. It will take some time to decide these cases.

THE MORARJI GOKULDAS S. AND W. COMPANY, LIMITED.

At the annual general meeting of the above company, held yesterday afternoon, at Parel, Mr. Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas presided.

The following is a copy of the report:—Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you their twenty-fourth report on the operations of the company, together with the audited statements of accounts, for the year ended 30th June 1895. The net profits amount to Rs. 3,17,324-3-0, inclusive of the balance of Rs. 2,260-9-1, brought forward from last year's accounts. This result, your directors trust, will be considered satisfactory. From the aforesaid sum of Rs. 3,17,324-3-0, your directors set apart Rs. 62,500 on account of depreciation of machinery, and paid an *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of Rs. 70 per share for the half-year ended 31st December last, which absorbed the sum of Rs. 80,500-. This leaves an available balance of Rs. 1,74,324-3-0, from which, after setting aside Rs. 81,000 as under, your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 75 per share for the half-year ended 30th June last, which will absorb Rs. 86,250, and propose to carry forward the balance, *viz.*, Rs. 7,074-3-0, to next year's account:—Dividend at Rs. 75 per share (raising the total dividend for the year to Rs. 145 per share or 14½ per cent. on the paid-up capital, Rs. 86,250; amount set aside for replacement or renewal of machinery account, Rs. 70,000; amount set aside for reserved dividend fund account Rs. 6,000; amount set aside for bonus account, Rs. 5,000—total Rs. 1,67,250; balance to be carried to next year's account, Rs. 7,074-3. The directors take this occasion to inform you that the following machinery has recently been ordered, namely, 30 Ashworth's cards, 9 drawing, 3 slubbing, 6 intermediate, and 12 roving frames, from Messrs. Platt Brothers. Also 51 ring frames from Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, and 106 looms from Messrs. Butterworth, Dickinson and Co. Part of the machinery has already arrived. Gearing, for the purpose of more easy and direct driving, has been also ordered from Messrs. Musgrave and Co. Your mill premises, together with the machinery and ordinary contents, stand insured at Rs. 21,49,787. In accordance with clause 87 of the Articles of Association, two of your directors, Messrs. Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas and Dharamsey Morarjee Goouldas, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The above report was approved and adopted, together with the audited balance-sheet. A dividend of Rs. 75 per share for the half-year was declared. Messrs Harkisondas Nurrotumdas and Messrs. Dharamsi Morarji Gokuldas were re-elected directors. The customary compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

The annual general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay was held, on Monday, at the school premises, when there were present: The Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, Messrs. Ameerudin Tyabjee, Najmudin Tyabjee, Hajee Suleman Abdul Wahed, A. M. Dharamsee, Fateh Ally Shaik Ahmed, Hajee Abdul Sattar, Hajee Ismail Hajee Yusuf, Dawoodbhai Moosabhai, Shaik Adam Yusufbhoy, Dr. Ismail Jan Mohamed, Fazalbhoy Meherally Chinoy, Faizoollabhai M. Heptulla, Mahomed Akbar Haidari, Munshi Mahomedali Ghoray, Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomed, Munshi Khurshed Hasan Tapesh, and Munshi Talib Ally Najm. After the proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed, the annual report of the working of the Anjuman and the Madresa was read by Mr T. A. Najm, the assistant secretary, and, on the motion of the president, the Hon'ble Mr. B. Tyabjee, it was adopted. The following gentlemen were afterwards elected as office-bearers for the present year:—The Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, president; Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim, vice-president; Messrs. B. Tyabjee, Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Hajee Suleman Abdul Wahid, honorary treasurers; Messrs. A. M. Dharamsee and Fatehaly Shaik Ahmed, joint honorary secretaries; Messrs. Fazalbhai M. Chinoy and Badruddin Abdulla Kur, auditors. And Messrs. Ameerudin Tyabjee, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Hajee Jan Mohamed, Hajee Yusuf, Hajee Mohamed Hajee Ismail, Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, Hajee Umarjamal, Hajee Abdul Sattar Hajee Umar, Hon. R. M. Sayani, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Rahimtullah Khairaj, Shaik Mohamed Kartay, Shaik Adam Yusufbhoy, Aga Abdul Hoosain, Dawoodbhoy Ibrahim, Fazulbhoy Visram, Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kadrani, Mohamed Hoosain Hakim, Noor Mohamed Jalrajbhoy, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, and Najmudin Tyabji, together with the president, vice-president and the secretaries, were elected members of the managing committee.

WRECK OF THE TORPEDO MINER AT TRINCO.

Our readers have already been made aware by telegram of the mishap which befel H. E. the Major-General, together with his inspecting staff and several ladies, three days ago. We now learn that the party on board the particular torpedo miner selected, which is a steam launch of considerable tonnage, numbered 35, of whom six were ladies—four married and two unmarried. A start was made in the middle of the afternoon, and all went well until about 6 o'clock, the vessel steaming in and out of various picturesque bays. Then suddenly the vessel struck on a rock. Engines were promptly reversed, and every effort was made to get her off, but all to no purpose, although among those who were on board and rendered help were Captain Story, commander of H. M. S. "Lapwing," and one of his Lieutenants. No water came into the launch for some time; but unfortunately the party had no boat with them. The steam syren was kept going, however, and, when it became dark, which it soon did, they signalled by lamp to the further shore, five miles off. Colonel Savage, C.R.E., manipulated the whistle, and constantly signalled the word "boat" on it. Lieut. Bigge, R.E., who was in his quarters ashore, heard the syren and also distinguished its message, thus receiving the intimation that something was amiss. He soon got the reply signals working from the shore, and then all the benighted ones could do was to wait until boats arrived. The first to come was a native canoe, which happened to be not far off, and in this, a squad at a time, so to speak, the excursionists were placed on the mainland only about 200 yards off, the Major-General, with the ladies, leading the way. After some time the 'Lapwing" and Garrison boats arrived, and the the party, quickly getting on board, were landed safe and sound in Trincomalie by 9 o'clock. The miner, however, remains on the rock, with a hole in her bottom, and the water practically covering her. Lieut. Bigge was coming round to Colombo to-day, we believe, but he has now to remain to see the raising of the vessel. There will be the usual Board of Inquiry shortly.—"Times of Ceylon," (Oct 2.)

A NEW PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Announcing the establishment of a Pasteur Institute at Weltevreden, Batavia, an official notification was published yesterday by the General Department:—

Letter from the Government of India in the Home Department (Medical), No. 15 Medical—607, dated 30th August, 1895—

Forwarding for information a copy of the following letter from the British Consul, Batavia, No. 172, dated 18th July, 1895, regarding the establishment of a Pasteur Institute at Weltevreden:—

"I would draw your attention to the following extract from a communication received by me from the Governor-General of Netherlands India.

'A Pasteur Institute has been opened here at Weltevreden in which free medical treatment may be obtained by those suffering from hydrophobia consequent upon the bite of a mad dog, not only the inhabitants of this colony but also those of foreign colonies who care to undergo it.'"

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 8.

From Glasgow.

Armenia s—175 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee; 109 cases whisky, Turner Morrison and Co; 31 cases whisky and 1 hogshead gingerwine, Pestonjee Maneckjee; 25 cases writing paper, M A M Shurufaly.

From Liverpool.

Methly Hall s—6 hogsheads portwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Armenia s—40 cases stout, Turner Morrison and Co; 51 cases candles, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 8 cases silvered plate glass, Sullemanjee Essajee.

From London.

Mirzapore s—3 cases confectionary and 1 case biscuits, P S Pochajee; 16 cases cheese and ham, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Coromandel s—32 cases provisions, &c., Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

From Hamburg.

Stolzenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy

From Charente.

Mirzapore s—30 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardasir and Sons; 36 cases champagne, Eduljee Bezonjee; 6 cases medicine, &c., F S Madon and Co; 15 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co; 284 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

From Trieste.

Imperator s—17 cases printing and blotting papers, C A Rahim and Bros,

A Vienna correspondent says: Friesach, in Carinthia, perhaps the most picturesque place in the Austrian Alps, with its gothic churches and buildings, has been almost entirely burnt down. Friesach is a very old town, built on the ruins of a Roman city, and dates back to the time of Charlemagne. It is surrounded by walls and a moat, filled with spring water, beautifully clear, mirroring the picturesque town.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lord Wenlock is expected to hand over the Madras Government to Sir Henry Havelock in January, the retiring Governor's last public function in the Presidency being the opening of the great Periyar Project and the Tanjore water-works.

It is understood that Captain Lowndes will continue on the staff of Sir Arthur Havelock when the latter comes to Madras. It is almost certain, too, that Mr. Ogilvy, his present Private Secretary, will accompany Sir Arthur, though not in the same capacity.

The *Madras Mail* hears that the East Coast Railway boring at Coconada for an artesian well has been successful at a depth of 230 feet, of which 60 feet is through stiff clay. The well has struck a spring which gives a flow of three gallons per minute, and there is every prospect that if the well is continued a few feet deeper, the flow will be more copious. Even three gallons is not to be despised at Coconada, where there is little water fit to drink. The railway has two other artesian wells north of the Godavery, one at Rajahmundry, with a depth of 110 feet, and another at Samulcottah, with a depth of only 85 feet and a flow of no less then fourteen gallons per minute.

The Government of India is considering the comparative merit of the two routes proposed for the Podanur-Dindigul Railway:—One from Podanur to Dindigul *via* Darapuram, a distance of 119 miles; and the other from Podanur to Dindigul direct with a branch line to Darapuram, a distance of 115 miles. The cost of the former survey is estimated at Rs. 59,500 and of the latter at Rs. 57,500.

General Dragomiroff, who represents the Russian alliance with France at the autumn manœuvres around Langres, being the honoured guest of the President and the idol of the sightseers, undertook (says a Paris correspondent) an eventful ascent in a military captive balloon. After a successful trial trip by two men of the Engineer Corps, General Dragomiroff entered the car with a captain of Engineers of the Ballooning Staff. All eyes were rivetted on the green uniform of the famous Russian General when the balloon rose from the ground. But on reaching a height of about 30 feet the balloon remained there, General Dragomiroff being suspended like Mahomet in his coffin. This phenomenon created at first some consternation, but presently a broad smile was seen breaking over the face of General Saussier. General Dragomiroff and the French captain were both so stout that the balloon was overloaded. The car had to be pulled down. As General Dragomiroff would not give up his trip, and as it was impossible to take up two stout men, the French captain was succeeded by a young lieutenant, whose main quality was being a light-weight. The balloon rapidly soared to a height of 460 feet, when the Russian General was observed to survey the countryside with the help of his map. Unfortunately a breeze suddenly arose, and General Dragomiroff was dragged over the village of Lamarche within a few feet of the housestops, but the balloon rose safely again. When it was brought to the ground the General was heartily cheered.

Miss Betham-Edwards writes:—The following extract from the letter of a French correspondent sufficiently illustrates the difference between the French and English farmer. Whilst the latter looks to legislation for remedies in periods of agricultural distress, the French peasant owner relies on his own thrift and ingenuity. My friend, a former notary and large wine-grower in the Gironde, thus expresses himself: "Our peasants and rural proprietors are confronting with admirable courage the most serious agricultural crisis of our day. The price of corn does not cover the cost of cultivation, so our peasants set their wits to work, contriving to make ends meet by all manner of devices. Thus, in the Medoc, they pull up half their vines, planting in their place lucerne, potatoes, cabbages, turnips, clover, as food for cattle, and in order to have manure for the vineyards that remain. The work 'France of To-Day' shows a true appreciation of the French peasant, the working bee of our hive, the most solid, alert, and precious section of the French people. Without him, indeed, where would be our liberties at the present time?"

Two years ago a retired merchant, Mr. Jonathan Reed, of 75, South Ninth-street, Brooklyn, lost his wife. She was burned in the family vault in Evergreens Cemetery, and since that time the bereaved husband has practically taken to living beside her coffin. He has had some furniture placed in the mansoleum, and every day he goes there as soon as the cemetery is open, and remains until nightfall, when it closes. Round the walls are arranged nick-nacks formerly belonging to the deceased lady. Upon a little shelf is a pack of cards with which she and her husband used to play at cribbage, and on another is a piece of knitting which Mrs. Reed left unfinished. Mr. Reed is sixty-five years of age. Many persons visit the place out of curiosity. The cemetery authorities declare that there is nothing in their rules to prevent Mr. Reed from thus occupying his time so long as he chooses to do so,

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs:—The works for the Berlin Industrial Exhibition next year are being pushed forward with great energy, so that it is hoped everything will be ready by the 1st of May, the opening day. Three electric railways, the building of which has not yet been begun, are also to be ready by that date, for the question of the means of communication is regarded as a most important one. It is calculated that in order to cover the expenses of the exhibition the number of visitors will have to amount on an average to about fifty thousand daily. All buying and selling at the exhibition is to be prohibited, and the offer of a poor tailor had to be refused who declared he was ready to establish a workshop there, at which, within six hours, he would make anybody a suit of clothes for 25 shillings, at the same time paying five shillings for the old suit. The places of amusement are all to be on the outer edge of the grounds, which are very extensive. An electric railway will run in them for the accommodation of visitors.

The ultimate fate of the horse appears to be practically determined in the United States, where Mr. A. E. Dolbear, writing in "The Cosmopolitan," estimates that within the past seven years not fewer than five hundred thousand horses have been displaced by the trolley. This mode of transit in cities is described as now so familiar that only by some effort can one recall the days of the horse-car. Until 1887," says Mr. Dolbear, "electric propulsion was in its experimental stage. In that year the first installation upon a commercial scale was made in Richmond, Virginia. It was a success from the beginning, and since then other cities have adopted the electric street-car and discharged the horse from service as fast as possible, until to-day every city and most of the large towns in the country have electric car service."

The heavy drain on the military resources of Spain caused by the operations in Cuba has compelled the Spanish authorities to seek recruits in her various island possessions, and with this end in view "raids" are reported to have been made in the Canary Islands on eligible men. Two such visits have been made, and the British mail steamer which has just arrived from Grand Canary brings the intelligence that hundreds of men in the various towns on the island were fleeing to the hills to escape being pressed into the ranks for service in Cuba. One transport steamer took 200 men, and another 80. Artisans of all kinds have been taken, and as a result much inconvenience is being felt, whilst from the same cause, and also from the men having taken to the mountains, the work of tilling the ground is being done by the women. Few young men are now seen in the streets of the towns, and exemption from service is only obtained by the payment of a large sum of money.

Some wonderful dresses have been prepared for the new Juliet, Mrs. Patrick Campbell. The designs are not only of very great beauty, but are absolutely faithful to the early Italian period, and are well suited to the girlish heroine of the play. It is pleasant to record that these beautiful gowns have been designed by an Englishwoman, whose artistic and cultivated taste have for some years been busily exercised in the adornment of some of the fairest of her countrywomen.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs: The death is announced of one of the wealthiest old ladies in France, Madame Mame, of Tours, widow of the publisher of very cheap and very costly artistic books of piety. She was a good business woman, and greatly contributed to the success of the publishing house. Of course she was a Conservative, and on the best terms with the clergy, not in Tours merely, but all over France. Since her husband's death she had unfettered control of a large fortune. Her charity budget was considerable. She died at the age of eighty.

The condition of Sicily, according to a Palermo Correspondent, goes from bad to worse, and fears are entertained of another outbreak similar to that of last year. The country around Grotte is in a state of siege; the force of police and soldiers has been quadrupled, and the roads are patrolled night and day. At the sulphur-mining centre of Baculmuto, twelve men were arrested two days ago on suspicion of fomenting disturbances. They were found to have come from Grotte, and the authorities have therefore forbidden miners from this centre to leave the district. General Mirri has promised a deputation of workmen and others that he will himself go to Rome for the purpose of inducing the Government to take measures for the re-opening of the sulphur mines. He has further asked the Communal Council to vote a sum of 1,280*l.*, and to petition the Government for a grant of 8,000*l.*, to be devoted to the same purpose.

We have already spoken of the project of building a mosque in Paris. The discussion to which the scheme has given rise has brought out the fact that a Mussulman temple has existed for more than six centuries at Buzancy, in the Ardennes. In 1250 Pierre, Baron d'Anglure was made prisoner in Egypt at the battle of Mansura. The Sultan restored him to liberty on condition that he would seek his ransom in his own land and return with it. D'Anglure, however, failed to collect the large sum stipulated, and, faithful to his word, went back to Egypt. His loyalty moved the Sultan to give him his freedom, first making him swear that he would add to his name that of Saladin, and that he would build a mosque on his estate. This building still stands at Buzancy, near the tomb and statue of General Chanzy, and is known locally as "The Mahomet."

M. Challemel-Lacour's retirement is certain, writes a Paris correspondent, and the election of M. Waldeck-Rousseau in his stead is very uncertain. MM. Loubet and Magnin are spoken of as likely to be candidates. The latter is amiable, and has not, I should say, an enemy, but I should be surprised were he to give up the honourable and easy post of Governor of the Bank of France for the precarious though more brilliant one of President of the Senate. M. Challemel-Lacour is disappointed at M. Faure refusing to unite in a campaign to muzzle the Press, which certainly has grave faults, but, at any rate, lets in light and air. M. Challemel-Lacour retires to a flat in the Rue Tremouille. His health is feeble.

A well-to-do peasant, named Joseph Huard has, a Paris correspondent says, just committed suicide under the following singular circumstances at St. Ellier, near Laval: He was bitten towards last Christmas by a mad dog, came at once to the Pasteur Institute, was treated, and was supposed to be cured, though he never felt confident that he was. From time to time he had nervous contractions in the throat and lower part of the face. Last April he had a violent attack which suddenly subsided. He was again seized on Thursday morning, but the seizure presented distinct signs of hydrophobia. The doctors for miles round came to see this case. Three of them were not too many to hold down Huard when the spasms came on. He complained of the heat, of awful thirst, and could not drink anything. It was agreed to treat him with opiates, but before they could be given he escaped from his keepers, fled upstairs to the highest storey, and threw himself out of a window. Death was instantaneous.

It is stated from Cassel that Herr Knackfuss is occupied with a large picture which is said to be destined for presentation by the Emperor William to the Czar. Three allegorical female figures, representing the European Powers, are pursuing a male figure representing Eastern Asia, which is fleeing. The picture is entitled "Union is Strength."

The road from Lisieux to Livarot, in Normandy, just now presents a curious spectacle. On the 10th of August the apple trees bordering the road for a considerable distance outside Lisieux were devastated by a violent hailstorm, which left neither fruit nor foliage on the branches. Since that time the trees have been putting forth leaves and flowers with such rapidity that at present the path of the storm is indicated by rows of fresh white blossom.

From Paris the death is reported at the age of fifty-three, of M. Alfred Marchand, who was for twenty-six years on the staff of the "Temps." A correspondent telegraphs: The deceased graduated at the Strasburg School of Theology, but from conscientious reasons did not enter the ministry as a pastor. His learning in theological history was deep, and he contributed to the Reviews of Strasburg and Geneva articles on religious subjects that excited great interest in the Protestant world in Paris. One, on the last general Council at the Vatican, opened to him the "Temps" office. M. Nefftzer, then the Editor of that paper, was an unorthodox pastor who had retired from the ministry. He read with zest this article, and wrote to ask Marchand to come and help him in his self-assumed task of placing the laity and the ministry in new relations towards theology. Marchand was wholly out of touch with the Calvinism of Guizot, but he said that it appealed to the intellect more than the Lutheranism of the Confession of Augsburg and affected individual character more strongly. He was fond of German poetry, and may be said to have discovered the Austrian poets. He translated many German works, among others Moltke's and Bismarck's letters, Huber on the Jesuits, and Hartman's novels, and wrote a "History of the Religious Orders," "Stories of a Nomad," "Poets and Thinkers," and those admirable articles published since Scherer's death in the "Temps" under the head of "Varietes."

French sculptors have been hard at work executing orders of town councils for Carnot monuments. A Paris correspondent says there is hardly a sculptor of eminence who has not a task of this kind on hand. The monument at Nolay is a family memorial affair, but the one that is to be set up at Lyons will be at once national and Lyonnais. M. Felix Faure is to unveil a Carnot monument at Fontainebleau on Sunday, the 29th. Carnot was well known there from youth to the end of his life. As President he lived in the wing of the palace where M. Faure stays. His grandfather, father, and mother lived almost in the neighbourhood at Presles, which is now the summer residence of his widow. The sculptor of the Fontainebleau monument is Peynot. He was chosen because he was the author of the statue of the Republic at Lyons, that M. Karnot was to have unveiled on the day after the one on which he was assassinated.

General Dragomiroff has expressed his dissent from the views of some English officers who praised the French regiments of the line, but thought less of the cavalry. Fine big horses, says the General, may be no good at all for cavalry purposes. It is a mistake to require big men and massive horses: both want plenty of food and at regular times. Mettlesome little men and horses are incomparably better for all present day purposes. Who wants them now to charge squares? They are chiefly good as advanced guards and as scouts in a strange country. The Cossack horse, which is not much bigger than a pony, is worth a dozen less spirited big cavalry horses such as the English admire. The General has also had his say about balloons. They are very little good, in his opinion, unless to the enemy. A balloon is a traitor in the sense that it reveals the whereabouts of an army which might without it remain concealed. Those in it get a deceptive notion of the surface of the country which looks, unless where there are high hills, quite flat. A church tower or a tall tree on an eminence is a better point of observation. The General declares the enduring little French linesman, who marches fourteen hours at a stretch, to be "the most delightful being that ever was." Tears often sprang to his eyes as he saw with what spirit and cheerful temper he bore up against most trying hardships.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF OCTOBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·882	Calm	2	96·0	67·4	25	...	13·98	—12·25
Agra	29·887	NE	2	95·5	66·8	43	...	20·25	—6·80
Cawnpore	29·918	SSW	1	97·4	6[illegible]·0	57	...	24·20	...
Allahabad	29·883	SSW	2	96·1	63·4	56	...	25·85	—10·08
Jhansi	29·902	SW	2	98·1	67·7	41	...	28·27	—9·01
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	29·880	WNW	...	93·5	69·9	58	..	4·09	—1·99
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	29·957	Calm	1	93·9	62·7	62	...	23·21	+3·36
Deesa	29·904	SE	7	97·3	67·0	39	...	13·76	—11·89
Ahmedabad	29·899	SE	2	94·2	71·6	53	...	30·68	...
Bhuj	29·872	NW	5	94·5	70·4	60	...	11·87	—1·71
Rajkot	29·866	NNE	5	94·9	65·9	69	...	17·36	—10·20
Veraval	29·864	N	11	84·0	69·8	68	...	14·96	...
Neemuch	29·928	W	4	91·8	65·7	48	...	25·20	—5·21
Indore	29·923	NNE	2	87·7	61·6	56	...	29·25	—3·17
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubulpore	29·916	S	1	90·4	63·3	67	...	50·96	—4·57
Hoshangabad	29·929	Calm	1	91·3	67·8	62	...	40·01	—12·90
Khandwa	29·924	Calm	3	92·2	62·6	55	..	22·05	—8·42
Raipur	29·920	N	3	92·3	68·7	52	...	41·45	—5·66
Nagpur	29·917	Calm	3	93·2	72·0	66	...	52·83	+8·25
Amraoti	29·920	NNW	4	93·3	72·8	51	..	23·36	—8·82
Akola	29·898	E	1	93·[illegible]	73·2	53	..	24·11	—7·92
Surat	29·871	NW	L	93·7	67·0	73	...	27·65	—17·65
Malegaon	29·916	WNW	4	91·9	63·[illegible]	57	...	21·47	—0·39
Bombay	29·863	NE	10	85·6	77·6	87	0·04	63·89	—7·16
Poona	29·885	E	3	90·1	67·9	53	...	24·43	+2·49
Ahmednagar	29·911	Calm	1	?	62·0	66	...	20·82	...
Aurangabad	29·912	ENE	3	90·8	64·7	48	..	28·06	...
Sholapur	29·89[illegible]	SE	7	88·8	69·1	66	...	25·53	+2·18
Ratnagiri	29·841	ESE	6	87·4	73·4	73	0·02	81·19	—25·35
Belgaum	29·855	ENE	7	80·7	66·9	86	1·66	42·79	+4·17
Goa	29·840	SE	4	?	75·4	87	...	82·17	...
Karwar	29·845	Calm	2	85·1	[illegible]4·0	87	0·03	101·71	—14·75
Mangalore	29·828	ENE	2	86·3	72·9	84	0·13	118·84	+14·83
Calicut	29·820	ENE	6	89·2	74·0	77	0·03	81·57	—5·00
Cochin	29·821	NNE	M	85·7	74·7	82	0·87	63·74	—11·31
Bangalore	29·877	NE	5	83·3	65·3	85	1·00	25·85	+4·46
Secunderabad	29·901	ENE	4	87·1	68·9	79	...	29·88	—3·17
Masuliptam	29·894	ESE	6	89·5	77·1	85	...	30·25	+4·95
Bellary	29·910	E	4	89·2	67·4	75	1·07	15·37	+3·28
Cuddapah	29·878	NW	G	95·1	77·9	74	...	18·75	—2·88
Madras	29·865	Calm	3	91·0	73·0	89	0·41	16·45	—0·61
Coimbatore	29·876	S	1	94·4	72·8	90	...	6·75	+0·82
Trichinopoly	29·839	Calm	2	92·0	73·4	82	0·59	20·62	+7·40
Negapatam	29·832	Calm	9	92·5	75·7	79	...	17·78	+5·53
Colombo	29·844	SW	F	86·0	73·5	73	2·46	23·13	—0·94
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column 'Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Summary.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Surat, the barometer has been steady, or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest over Rajputana and lowest along the coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far round as Negapatam. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Amraoti and Bombay. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the mean of the season at Allahabad, Jhansi, Calicut, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, and the minimum 3° to 5° in excess in Berar and at Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Jhansi, and the lowest 62° at Indore, Cownpore and Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, Berar, and at Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Belgaum and Mangalore. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Belgaum (1·66",) Bangalore (1·09") and Bellary (1·07"), light to moderate showers at Mangalore, Cochin, Madras and Trichinopoly, and a few drops at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Karwar and Calicut. A small depression is shown by the abnormal chart to exist on and off the Malabar Coast, where the weather is suspicious and inclined to become squally and very unsettled. Rather heavy rain has fallen at Belgaum, Bellary and Bangalore, and it is very probable that the barometer will decrease still further on the West Coast. Humidity and cloud are both increasing in Maysore and the Madras Presidency and at Belgaum, and conditions are very favourable for rain there. The weather is likely to become more or less cloudy in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, where light scattered local showers are probable.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

Tuesday's observations.—Pressure has decreased in Sind, Kathiawar, and west and south of the Peninsula, and increased elsewhere. The changes are generally slight. The readings are low over the west of the Peninsula and south and centre of the Bay, and relatively low in Central Punjab, while it is high over Assam, Bengal, central part of the country, and along the line of the Himalayas. The winds very very much in direction. The force is light or moderate generally, but inclined to freshen on the Ganjam Coast. The temperature has changed irregularly, but has generally fallen in Bengal, Guzerat, Central India, and generally risen in the Central Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana. The mean temperature is slightly below the normal in most of the provinces. Showers have been received in Lower Burma, Sikhim, and a large part of the Peninsula and Ceylon. Salem reports three, Colombo two and-a-half, Bangalore Belgaum, Bellary, Cuddapore and Madura, over one inch of rain. Elsewhere the amounts are small.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th October 1895.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·851
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·809
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·2
General Directions of wind *	...N, NE, NNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	221
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
„ „ year	63·91
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th Oct.	0·04

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 8.

For Liverpool.

Armemia—121 bales cotton, Latham and Co.; 55 bales wool, G Radhakison; 13 bales wool, F M Dama; 55 bales wool, B Fukeerchand.

For Marseilles.

Armenia—286 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers; 495 cwts mustardseed, and 4,837 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri.

For New York.

Armenia—77 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

For Dunkirk.

Clan-Murray—100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 9,990 cwts linseed, and 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 8,636 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 48 cwts Jabalpore stones, E Abdoolabhoy.

For Hongkong.

Hiroshima Maru s—4,150 bags rice, Toolseedas Hemraz.
Rohilla s—50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.
Letimbro s—26 cwts raisins, Quan Lun Kaoo; 260 cwts raisins and 14½ cwts selarus, Yan Shun and Co; 4 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Verona s—46 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 65 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 23 cwts fishmaws, Soomar Canjee; 200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

For Shanghai.

Letimbro—61 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Rohilla—561 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 500 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.
Verona—50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 85 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 160 bales twist Silas E Sassoon.
Hiroshima Maru—150 bales twist, J Mooljee; 100 bales twist, P Hormusjee; 205 bales twist, D Jechand; 76½ cwts sandalwoodchips, Jeena Kika.

For Kobe.

Verona s—50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Hiroshima Maru s—309 bales cotton, Gaddam Bythell and Co; 162 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Roma s—244 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.
Chyebassa s—150 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

Florilin.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stop decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet [illegible]covery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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FOR SALE.—A first-class and good TAILORING and OUTFITTING BUSINESS, for private SALE Up-country in a large Military Cantonment, owner disposing of business simply owing to state of health. Apply "H. N.," care of this paper.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 87, Meadows Street, Bombay.

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AN Englishman who speaks Russian, Persian, Turkish, etc., would like to travel or trade for a firm. References. Security.—Apply to "A. Z.," care of this Office.

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2 MAGNIFICENT PICTURES, by Dore—"Christ Leaving the Praetorium" and "The Vale of Tears," in Handsome Gilt Frames.—ON VIEW at THE TRACT SOCIETY, Bombay.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable—indeed, always a good table, the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and servants very attentive. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 8.

FURTHER extra allotments were made by the Indian Council yesterday of three lakhs each to Bombay and Calcutta, at 1s. 1⅛d. to 1s. 1 25 32d. and ½ lakh to Madras, at 1s. 1 13-16d. the extreme rate showing an advance of 7-32d. on last Wednesday's regular allotment price, and of 3-32d. on the highest rate obtained for extra Bills placed meantime. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight by 1/8d. making it stand at 1s. 1 9-16d.

Consols were unchanged in London yesterday, at 107 5-8; and Indian Sterling Loan, at 118¾. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher, at £62½ The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 30 13 16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was 3/8 cents per oz. dearer, at 67 3/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ⅛ cent lower, at 4·87¼ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 100¼; Paris Exchange in London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·25¼.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet, all round, last evening, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions excepting October-November deliveries for which there was an advance of 3-64d. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 9 1-8 cents per lb. January Futures being 5 points lower, at 8·97 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 63,000 bales, and the arrivals of new Cotton from the beginning of the season give the following comparison between those in the two preceding years for the same time.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Monday's Receipts ...	63,000	70,000	52,000
Two days' do.	98,000	108,000	90,000
Since 1st September...	609,000	818,000	651,000

Our local Cotton market has been steady and unchanged to-day; but hardly any fresh business has transpired, exporters having bought only 50 Dharwar, at Rs. 215; while the Mills have taken 650 bales, consisting of 200 each of Sheagaum at 208; and Khangaum, at Rs. 209-10; 100 Dhoraja's at Rs. 215; and 150 Karanja, at Rs. 205½ per candy.

WHEAT has been steady in tone, with a moderate export business passing on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS also, have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a steady market, with rates generally unchanged; but *Linseed* is called half an anna lower, at Rs. 7-4-0 to Rs. 7-6-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,447	bales.
Wheat	10,629	cwts.
Linseed	1,474	"
Rapeseed	880	"
Gingellyseed....................................	3,498	"
Castorseed	3,575	"
Rice	2,071	"

FREIGHTS have been quieter to-day in tone but no lower in quotations, and no fresh business has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm appearance at 1s. 1⅛d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 1 27-32d.; and 1s. 1 25-32d. for forward transfer of Bank Telegraphic November-December, at which latter rate a fair amount changed hands; also a considerable amount at 1s. 1⅞d. for nearer transfer both to the Gold dealers and the bona-fide trade. Merchants' Bills, however, have again been scarce, a few lots only having been placed at 1s. 1 27-32d. for this year's delivery, and 1s. 1 7-8d. for early next year. In Calcutta rates were also firm at the opening, notwithstanding that Merchants' Bills there to-day have also not been plentiful; but later on the market there was reported quieter; and we close here quieter as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	....	1s. 1 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight......	1s. 1⅞d.	"
Credits	3 months' sight......	1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Francs	3 months' sight......	1·45½	"

with forward Bank remittance quoted at 1s. 1⅞d for December, and 1896; and Credits at 1s. 1 27-32d. for this year, and 1s. 1 7-8d. for January-February 1896.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 109¼ for cash and 109 5-16 for the next settlement, and remained steady throughout the day at these rates, closing on the same level in both positions.

SHARES.—This market has been almost lifeless to-day but quotations, generally are steady and unchanged. The only alteration in our list this evening being, say an advance of Rs. 5, in Swadeshi Mill shares; and of Rs. 3, in Leopold. In miscellaneous shares, Marck's and Co., have advanced Rs. 3, Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, say to Rs. 1,455 per shares.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st September, 1895 on 115·10 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,000	9,400	20	11,420
Or per mile of Railway	17	82	......	99
For previous 11 weeks of half-year..	27,410	73,602	481	1,01,493
Total for 12 weeks...	29,410	83,002	501	1,12,913
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 45 miles open)	722	374	11	1,107
Per mile of Ry. do.	16	9	......	25
Total to corresponding date do.	7,174	4,905	241	12,320

Increase for the week .... Rs. 10,313
Ditto to date .... " 1,00,593

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st September 1895, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	76,000	1,43,000	4,000	2,23,000
Or per mile of Railway	165	310	9	484
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	9,13,956	12,48,784	44,595	22,07,335
Total for 12 weeks...	9,89,956	13,91,784	48,595	24,30,335
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	74,270	96,777	721	1,71,771
Per mile of Ry do.	161	210	2	373
Total to corresponding date do.	9,50,223	12,46,502	68,255	22,64,980

Increase for the week .... Rs. 51,229
Ditto to date.................. " 1,65,355

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st September 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	700	100	.....	800
Or per mile of Railway	40	6	.....	46
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	5,574	1,319	52	6,915
Total for 12 weeks...	6,274	1,419	52	7,745
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	299	158	1	458
Per mile of Ry do.	18	9	......	27
Total to corresponding date do.	3,974	2,141	29	6,144

Increase for the week .... Rs. 342
Ditto to date .... " 1,601

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

PORT SAID.

DEATH.

BUTLER—September 4, at Port Said, Francis W. M. Butler, Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue Department, aged 35.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PATERSON—October 4, at 15, Pantheon Road, Egmore, the wife of C A Paterson, Principal of the Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BAILEY—O'CONNOR—September 18 at St John's Church, Rurki, Harry Bailey, to Fanny Marie Butler O'Connor, daughter of Lieutenant M O'Connor, late of the Remount Department, Saharunpore.

DEATH.

MARJORIBANKS—October 3, at Coonoor, James Alexander Marjoribanks, Inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, third son of J A Marjoribanks, retired Deputy Collector, and Chairman, Municipal Council, Coonoor, in his 34th year.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1895.

THE practice of publishing an annual Administration Report for the Nizam's Dominions after having fallen into dissuetude for the last few years has now, we are glad to see, been revived by the Prime Minister, Vikar-ul-Mulk, and a bulky yellow book of something like four hundred pages has been issued dealing with the events of 1303 Falsi, a period corresponding in the Christian calendar with the year from October 8th, 1893 to October 7th, 1894. Occupying as it does the premier position amongst the Feudatories of India in rank, wealth, and extent of territory, the Hyderabad State is one to which great interest attaches, and the cessation of its annual reports has been no slight loss to students of Native Indian principalities as they exist to-day. It is to be hoped that now the report has reappeared, the continuity of the record will not again be broken, for, as the Prime Minister points out, their publication will be conducive to improved administration. As everyone knows, great changes have taken place since the last report was issued, both in the constitution of the administration and the *personnel* of its officers. Some two and a-half years ago, the Government was re-organised. The Council of State, which combined both executive and legislative functions, was abolished, and in its place a Cabinet Council for executive business, and a Legislative Council for framing laws, now exist. To the former body, which consists of the Prime Minister, the Peshkar, and the heads of departments, questions of administrative importance are referred, together with any matter respecting which the Prime Minister does not agree with the Secretary to whose department it belongs. The establishment of a non-executive body for legislative purposes has enabled his Highness the Nizam to give the non-official element a share in the work of law-making. The jagirdars or other proprietors of villages elect two members to the Council, a similar number is allotted to the pleaders, and two are chosen from among the mercantile and other classes, the latter, however, being nominated by the Prime Minister, instead of being elected by their follows. The office of Political Secretary has now been abolished, and there are six secretariats—the Financial and Revenue; the Judicial, Police and General Departments; Public Works; Military; Private Secretary; and Daftar-i-Mulki (Persian) Numerous other changes in the constitution of the Hyderabad executive have been made, and are of such a nature as to aid the cause of good administration, provided they are properly worked. Little or nothing is said in the report concerning the changes which have taken place in the *personnel* of the administration during the last two or three years. While of course the grounds of these changes could not be entered into in an official publication of this kind, it would have been as well to give a list of them for future reference. It remains to be seen whether the current year will witness the return to high office of a former Minister regarding whom so much was heard, both in Parliament and out, a few years ago. If not, it will be from no want of energetic endeavour on the part of himself and his friends. There are wheels within wheels in the working of such a transformation process, and it would scarcely be safe to prophesy very positively what may be the effect of the appeal which, it is said, has been made in this matter to the Secretary of State from the decision of the Government of India. The belief is largely held, however, by those who are in close touch with the course of events in Hyderabad that the appeal will not meet with success. In this connection a few words may be said regarding a still higher functionary, whose withdrawal from official life is of more recent date. We do so for the purpose of entirely disassociating ourselves from the extraordinary contention put forward by a contemporary a short time ago, that the Acting Resident should keep men of the highest rank and unblemished character at arm's length, simply because they are not now in office. During the period he has acted at Hyderabad, Colonel Mackenzie has done such good service and has been so popular, that it seems altogether unnecessary to defend him from so gratuitous an insult as that implied in the article referred to. It need only be said that the fact that a man has held high office in the State is no reason why he should be boycotted at the Residency.

Coming to the administrative details given in the report, we find that although during the year under review the cultivated area fell off by two hundred and twenty thousand acres, the season was more favourable than the preceding one, and the gross ryotwari land revenue improved by over three and-a-half lakhs. The remissions for failure of crops were less by one lakh and a-half than in the previous year, so that the net increase was no less than Rs. 5,13,221. The important bearing of good or bad seasons from a revenue point of view is also illustrated by the fact that no less than 99·36 per cent. of the total revenue was collected, an approximation of receipts to assets of which Revenue Ministers in British India would be very proud. The ancient *dasband* system for the repair of tanks was re-introduced, and it is believed that it will lead to greater efficiency in irrigation, and at the same time reduce the expenditure under that head by the Public Works Department. Survey and settlement work were steadily proceeded with, and no less than eighty-eight villages were measured, while classification work was carried on in three hundred and thirty-two. The Inam Department is "still languishing with a large number of cases," and the result of the twelve months work is not favourable. The year closed with 12,336 cases on the files, a number 25 per cent. higher than when it opened. The Inam enquiry has now been dragging on for twenty-seven years, a fact largely due to the decision made a few years ago to admit revisions of former settlements. With a view to somewhat accelerate the work a circular has been issued fixing a period of three months from the date of the order as the limit for applications for review. The excise arrangements of Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and Bolarum underwent modification during the year, and further reforms—which seem indeed to be greatly needed—are likely to be effected. In the districts the abkari administration has not been changed. The old system, swept away in the Bombay Presidency, still remains, and the contracts are sold by auction, the income being adversely affected by competition with jaghir villages, which have their own abkari arrangements. The total revenue of the State under this head is forty-two and a-half lakhs. The opium revenue is under two lakhs, and its diminution in recent years is attributed to the disorganisation of trade caused by the grant of a monopoly for the importation of the drug from Indur. For this monopoly the contractor pays Rs. 30,000, but it is estimated the loss incurred is Rs. 1,27,260 per annum. Needless to say, it is not intended to renew the contract when it expires twelve months hence.

There are cheering signs of progress in the Forest Department, which has hitherto been notoriously backward It has now for the first time full administrative control of the property committed to its care. Four reserves with an aggregate area of 3,570 square miles were sanctioned during the year; complete rules for the management of the reserves have been promulgated; and a draft Forest law is now under consideration. Under these circumstances the Forest officers should, as the Prime Minister remarks, be able to show better results both as regards income, conservancy and reproduction. The legislation of the year includes an Act for the destruction of useless records (a measure which archæologists will be inclined to regard with some misgivings), and an Act regarding the powers of a District Judge. The legislative business before the Council when the year closed included a Bill for the supression of gambling; and measures relating to factories, succession certificates, and redemption of conditional mortgages. One very desirable reform has been the abolition of the system whereby persons were exempted from the operation of the Stamp laws on personal, family or professional considerations. We are pleased to notice that the number of civil suits went down from 20,869 to 20,089, a reduction which *prima facie* ought not to have been accompanied by the considerable rise noted in the average duration of cases. In criminal cases the percentage of convictions went up from 36·8 to 39·4. There was a decline in the total number of cognizable offences, and it is satisfactory to note that the diminution is observable in every class of serious crime. The formation of the Imperial service troops has led to a reduction of the strength of the regular army. One Lancer regiment has taken the place of three, and there are now four Infantry regiments instead of five, the strength of each of them having been reduced. The trade returns go to show that the value of imports materially exceeds the value of exports which, as his Excellency Vikar-ul-Umra rightly remarks, is not a prosperous sign for the country. He also deduces from it the moral that it is very necessary to restore prosperity to the large tracts of the Telingana that are now almost deserted. The methods which the Premier regards as best calculated to bring about that desirable consummation are the construction of feeder roads to the railway, the completion of land settlement operations, and the restoration of the many irrigation sources, whether tanks or channels, which in the course of years have fallen into disrepair. There are many other features in the report on which we cannot now dwell. It is a singularly frank and readable compilation, and shows that both his Highness the Nizam and the chief officers of his State are pursuing a policy of steady and judicious reform in the departments of administration where they find this to be needful.

IN commenting on the new Musketry Report, yesterday, we dealt with the subject of aimed fire. There is another and equally important section of Colonel Hill's remarks which calls for attention. It appeared that in his opinion as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry independent firing, preparatory to the assault, is unnecessarily prolonged, the time occupied in the attack is often too long, and officers commanding companies do not act sufficiently on their own responsibility. On this last point Colonel Hill quotes the instructions of "Infantry Drill," wherein it is laid down that "Delegation of command is a necessity, and commanders must, therefore, take every opportunity of training their subordinates in accepting responsibility for departure from, or variations in the mode of carrying out orders or directions originally given, impressing on them at the same time that such departures or variations must always be justified by the circumstances of the case." Then he finds that the use of the whistle is imperfectly understood. The "Musketry Regulations" lay down that a long shrill whistle, to be repeated by section commanders, is the signal to at once discontinue any description of fire; it may be only a temporary suspension in order to change the objective, description of fire, or sighting, etc. The men on hearing the whistle will at once bring the rifle to, or retain it at the ready." But in some regiments the whistle is used too much, and indeed often, when there is no need for the whistle at all. In most regiments the whistle in use is not sufficiently shrill, and cannot be heard when firing is going on. The principal use for the whistle is to stop the firing when the voice cannot be heard, and it follows that the whistle must be relied upon in the excitement of action when heavy firing is going on, but to be of any use at such a time, it must be a powerful whistle and blown strongly and with decision, so that the men at once recognize it as a command to be instantly obeyed. The majority of whistles at present in use are inferior in quality, and the men either do not hear the sound at all, or else do not realise that it means a peremptory order, and therefore disregard it. The defect is pointed out; it is to be hoped it will be remedied. As to the attack, and the responsibility of commanding officers, Colonel Hill reminds them that for the purposes of a musketry practice, the attack on a position such as is contemplated in the Drill Book necessitates the practice being repeated; the troops employed in the first line in the first attack forming the second line when the practice is repeated. In this manner field firing might be made more instructive as a field manœuvre than at present in addition to being a musketry practice. At the same time it should be borne in mind that no musketry field practice should be conducted in a manner that violates the principles laid down in the Drill Book, though the object in forbidding a standard form of attack is to inculcate the widest latitude being allowed to commanders to vary their formation and movements as the circumstances of the moment and of each situation may require. It is also observed that arrangements are but rarely made to accustom troops to act on the defensive in field firing practices, and it is urged by Colonel Hill that they be made, as they will be found both interesting and instructive.

PAPERS regarding the requirement of special verdicts from juries in criminal cases are published in the *Gazette of India*, giving the views of several of the most experienced Sessions Judges on the subject. In 1892 the Governor-General-in-Council admitted that the present system is defective in so far as the Judge, although bound by the Code to refer to the High Court cases in which he considers such references necessary for the ends of justice, is not in a position to place before the High Court in a proper shape materials for deferring whether the verdict is a wrong one or not. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal would have it incumbent on the Judge to ascertain and record fully the reason of the jury for their verdict. As long as the right of interference with a verdict exists, the reasons which guide a jury to a certain finding are among the most important elements in arriving at a conclusion, whether a verdict is reasonable or not. This is the contention of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who is disposed to favour the proposal because it is a simple but reasonable way of enabling the Judge to be sure that he ought to disagree with the jury. After diligently examining the expression of opinion offered by the various judges throughout the country, his Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council is disposed to think, with the Bombay Judges (Messrs. Birdwood, Telang and Candy) that it was desirable to amend the law so as to empower the Sessions Judge, if he thinks fit, whether before or after a general verdict has been taken, to require special verdicts from the jurors on particular issues of fact, and perhaps on the general credibility of particular evidence. Such an amendment of section 303 would, in his Excellency's opinion, be sufficient both to place the Sessions Judge in a position to decide whether a reference should or should not be made to the High Court under section 307, and to furnish the High Court with proper materials for determining whether the verdict is one which should be upheld or not. This point has accordingly been noted for further consideration when the Criminal Procedure Code may next come under revision. This course is to be adopted, since his Excellency-in-Council is averse to requiring or authorizing Sessions Judges to question juries as to the reasons for their verdict except in cases already provided for by section 303 of the Code. In the first place, no room should be allowed for anything approaching to a cross-examination of the jury by the Judge. Besides not only would it be difficult for untrained men, such as the jurors would be in most cases, to formulate their reasons in a satisfactory shape; but it is doubtful whether a mere statement of their reasons would help materially towards the disposal of the case. It seems to the Government of India that a statement of the facts found by the jury, rather than of the reasons for their finding, is what is desired for the purpose of enabling a satisfactory decision to be arrived at as to the correctness of their verdict. The conclusions of the Governor-General-in-Council on the subject are generally approved by the Secretary of State.

THE elevation of Baron Henry de Worms to the peerage will create a vacancy in the representation of the East Toxteth Division of Liverpool, for which he has sat in the Conservative interest since 1885. Five years before that he represented Greenwich. Born in 1840, Baron de Worms was educated in Paris and at King's College, London, of which he was a Fellow. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1863, and practised for about three years. Shortly after his entry into Parliament, he drew attention to the imperfect administration of the Royal Patriotic Fund, and made certain suggestions which were adopted by Mr. Gladstone's Government, and Baron de Worms was made a Royal Commissioner of the Patriotic Fund. In both Lord Salisbury's Government he held the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, and was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1888 to 1892. He was also President of the Sugar Bounties Conference, and signed the Treaty on behalf of Great Britain. In 1889 he was appointed a Privy Councillor, and the same year a Fellow of the Royal Society. The new Peer is a writer on a diversity of subjects, and has published works of great value on scientific as well as political subjects. Personal paragraphists speak of him as a "good all-round man," who would have been described as an Admirable Crichton in the sixteenth century. It was he who compared Mr. Gladstone's Government to "a cabinet of Micawbers," and he supplied Mr. Tenniel with the ideas of some of his happiest cartoons. His barony is Austrian, and is recognised in England in accordance with Royal Letters Patent. For many years he was the President of the Anglo-Jewish Association in London.

A FAIR measure of success attended the concert in aid of the building fund of the Bowen M. E. Church at the Town Hall, last night. A detailed account will be given in our next issue.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, the trial of the Fonseca murder case was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling and the same special jury. The prisoner had prepared a long statement in his defence, which his counsel, Mr. Russell, read to the jury. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, summed up the evidence for the prosecution in an able address, which occupied three hours. Mr. Russell then commenced his address on behalf of the defence, but had not finished his remarks, when the court adjourned till this morning.

THE Ceylon Turf Club, whose finances appear to be in a flourishing condition, gives a ball every year. Last year this function was not the success it ought to have been, so it was determined that this year nothing should be wanting to make it a success, with the result that the expenses amounted to no less than Rs. 5,927. The sale of tickets brought in Rs. 3,287, so that the ball actually cost the club Rs. 2,640, against Rs. 1,210 last year.

A CURIOUS dispute has arisen between the Municipality of Lille and a body of pilgrims who had just returned from a visit to the grotto at Lourdes. The pilgrims had brought back with them a number of vessels filled with the sacred water of Lourdes, and were surprised to find that the officials of the octroi refused to permit these articles to pass without payment of the customary dues levied upon food and other articles destined for consumption within the city. Lourdes water, it was officially announced, must be treated on the same footing as natural mineral waters imported in bottles to be taken medicinally or drunk at the table. In vain the pilgrims protested that the fluid they were conveying had no mineral properties, and was neither an alimentary drink nor a medicine, save in regard to the soul's health. It was, they urged, apart from its miraculous powers, simply water—nothing more. The octroi officials, however, were obdurate, and some of the pilgrims paid the town dues demanded under protest. The Abbe Streck, however, who is the cure of the Church of Fives-St.-Louis, refused. Having made the customary deposit of fifty francs by way of security for costs, Father Streck caused an official record of the facts to be drawn up, with a view to bringing the question before a legal tribunal.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A NEW PEER.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Baron Henry de Worms has been raised to the Peerage.

THE MALAGASY EXPEDITION.

CAPTURE OF ANTANANARIVO.

Reuter's correspondent at Port Louis, Mauritius telegraphs that the French troops captured Antananarivo on the 27th September.

The Prime Minister and the Court fled to Ambositra.

It is reported from Tamatave that the French bombarded the Hova position at Farafatra on the 3rd instant, and attacked the place the following day.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

KING MENELEK MARCHING AGAINST THE ITALIANS.

ROME, Oct. 8.

Advices from Massowah state that King Menelek is marching against the Italians, and that Mangascia has been reinforced.

General Baratieri, with a force of nine thousand men, mostly Native troops, left Adigrat, yesterday and is marching southwards in order to disperse the troops under Mangascia before his junction with King Menelek at Makonnen.

The Colonial Militia have been mobilized to cover General Baratieri's rear.

The Italian Government are sending reinforcements to the scene of action immediately.

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7.

All the Great Powers have presented a Collective Note to the Porte, which demands a rigorous enquiry into the recent disturbances, the release of innocent prisoners, and adequate measures for the preservation of order in Constantinople.

It is officially stated that a Note has been received from Great Britain, France, and Russia, stating that they will not allow the disturbances to impede the negotiations, the object of which is to procure, peaceably, reforms in Turkish rule, and the security of the Christian population.

CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The Bareilly camp-of-exercise will commence on the 20th November, ending on the 21st December.

THE KHEL DHANA ROAD.

The 40th Pathans remain at Main Khewah until the Khel Dhana Road is completed.

DIRECTOR OF REMOUNTS.

Colonel Deane, Director, Remount Department, during his autumn tour, will join General Brackenbury at Madras, afterwards returning to Bombay for the purpose of receiving Sir Joseph Watson, on his arrival. He will then inspect all the principal fairs in Northern India, returning to Calcutta about the middle of February.

THE INDIAN TRADE REVIEW.

Mr. O'Conor's review of trade will not be published until the end of the current month.

MADRAS RACES.

SECOND DAY.

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

First Race.—"Pony Hurdle Handicap."—1 mile. Over five flights.

Capt Boyd Wilson's Kathleen	1
De Soysa's Black Boy	2
Irwin's Kepplar	3

Also ran Kitten. Won by four lengths. Distance between second and third seven lengths. Time, 2 mins. 12 secs.

Second Race.—"The Welter."—1 mile.

Hajee Ismail Sait's Pausanias	1
Victor's Honesty	2
De Soysa's Harrison	3

Also ran Despiser, Lomond, Rosalind, Velocity, Irrigator, The Dane, and Excelsior. Won by three lengths. A head between second and third. Time, 1 min. 54 1-5 secs.

Pausanias was auctioned after the race, and bought for Rs. 3,600.

Third Race.—"Vizianagram Stakes."—Three-quarter mile.

De Soysa's Leah	1
Armstrong's Lakshmi	2
Col. Hanford and Mr Smith's Susie	3

Also ran Beeswing and Curiosity. Won by eight lengths. Three lengths between second and third. Time, 1 min. 26 1-5 secs.

Fourth Race.—"Adyar Plate."—1¼ mile.

Walter's Pancake	1
Irwin's Camlin	2
Col Desaraj's Mrs. Marvel	3

Also ran Minnibohn, Cressy, and Hyena. Won by a length and a-half. Ten lengths between second and third. Time, 2 mins. 22 secs.

Fifth Race.—"Poonamallee Stakes."—Half-a-mile.

Deane's Gentle Annie	1
Armstrong's Councillor	2
Hajee Ismail Sait's Halcyon	3

Also ran Lucifer, Zillah, and Ensign. Won by a length and a-half. A neck between second and third. Time, 55¾ secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 8.

The B. I. S N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera arrived here yesterday afternoon.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 7.

The Hall Line steamer Brankscome Hall arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 7.

The mail steamer Australia from Australia arrived.

COLOMBO, Oct. 8.

The mail steamer Borneo from Calcutta and mail steamer Khedive from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62¼
Bar Silver	30 13-16

MR. JEHANGIR PESTONJEE VAKIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 8.

A durbar was held, this evening, at Sheth Hathesing's wady for presenting Mr. Jehangir Pestonjee Vakil with the sanad of Khan Bahadoor, Mr. Reid, Commissioner, Northern Division, presiding. The principal military and civil officers of the station, as also a large number of European and Native ladies and gentlemen, attended. The buildings were tastefully decorated, and a military band was in attendance. In presenting the sanad, the Commissioner spoke in very eluogistic terms of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Jehangir's firm to the Government in the Salt, Railways, and Public Works Departments, and added that the several Commissioners under whom he worked had spoken in very flattering terms of the sevices rendered by the firm, such as that "no English firm could possibly have carried on business on higher and more honourable principles. Mr. Reid said Mr. Jehangir's family was one of the oldest and most charitable Parsee families in Ahmedabad, and in recounting the valuable services rendered by him to his community, mentioned, among other things, the fire temple presented by him to his community. The Hon. Rao Bahadur Runchodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E., said that he rose to congratulate Khan Bahadoor Jehangir Pestonji Vakil on behalf of the citizens of Ahmedabad, everyone of whom, he was sure, would be delighted at the honour conferred upon him, as they had great regard for him and his family, who were well known for their charitable disposition. Kavi Dulputram Dayabhoy, C.I.E., the poet-laureate of Guzerat, said that he had acquaintance with the family for a very long time, and he had pleasure in stating that the charities of Mr. Jehangir and his family were not confined to any one class or creed, and were very unostensibly made. After a suitable reply by Khan Bahadoor Jehangir, and the usual distribution of *pan-supari*, the proceedings were brought to a close amidst the hearty congratulations of all present.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The first event in connection with the golf week of the Bombay Gymkhana was concluded yesterday morning. The competition, which was a scratch one, attracted fourteen entries, and the first round was played on Monday morning, and the second yesterday. The new course was not ready until Monday morning, so that the golfers had no chances of practising upon it beforehand. It is on account of this entire lack of previous knowledge of the new course, that Monday's scores were in most cases higher than those of yesterday. The winner, Mr. L. J. Robertson, however, made the same score on both days—44, a figure which was equalled by the Rev. R. M. Gray, on the second day, and was beaten by Mr. Raikes, who made 43, which is so far the record score for the changed course, and which left him with only one more stroke than the winner on the total. Messrs. Peterkin and Playfair having retired, Mr. Booth, who was twelfth on the list, takes the wooden spoon. The scores are as under:—

		First Day	Second Day	Total.
1	L J Robertson	44	44	88
2	E B Raikes	46	43	89
3	R M Gray	46	44	90
4	E F Nicholson	48	45	93
	R C Wroughton	47	46	93
6	M F Reid	46	48	94
	D Macdonald	48	46	94
8	C H S Hoggs	47	48	95
9	G W Talbot	49	51	100
10	R M Poore	51	50	101
11	P F Fischer	50	52	102
12	V E Booth	54	53	107
13	T B Peterkin	49	retired	—
14	R W Playfair	retired	48	—

A handicap match, for which the entries are numerous, commences this morning, and will be continued to-morrow.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following officers, proceeding home on leave etc., are appointed to duty with Troops leaving for England in the Hired Transport Victoria, on the 10th October, 1895:—Captain G. V. Danglish, East Kent Regiment; Captain L. G. N. Eales, East Kent Regiment; Lieut. F. L. Prothero, Welsh Regiment; Lieut. V. R. Pigott, Cheshire Regiment; Lieut. W. H. Trevor, East Kent Regiment; Lieut. R. Ducat, Duke of Cornwall's L. I.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

October 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senagal and Canaries can be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Indian Telegraph Guide.
Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th each month.
Bhamo route to China interrupted in or near Tingyneh.
Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th October, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	0 a.m.	21	...
Teheran	8	2	20 p.m.	...	17
Suez	8	2	50 p.m.	..	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 8th October, 1895.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	42	..	2
" Karachi	...	22	...	1
" Madras	...	43	..	1

A serious difference has arisen between the King's Norton Board of Guardians and the Local Government Board on the subject of out-door relief. Fifty men who have become destitute through the closing of important works at Smethwick are now being employed by the Guardians in their stoneyard at the rate of one shilling per day for each man. Twopence is also allowed for every child; but, while sanctioning the system temporarily, the Local Government Board have expressed a hope that the Guardians will discontinue it "shortly," as it is very unusual to grant out-door relief to able-bodied men, especially at this time of year, and is moreover against the law to do so. The Guardians, however, have come to the conclusion that as there is no accommodation in the workhouse they are forced to continue the work in the stoneyard. At the meeting of the Guardians it was stated that the men who are receiving a shilling for six hours' work at stone breaking walk every day over from Smethwick to Selly Oak and back, a distance to and fro of twelve miles.

In a letter from a correspondent who has just returned from Madagascar, the *Eclair* publishes a distressing account of the miseries suffered by the French troops there. Whole regiments are sick, and the men who escape the fever are half-starved, hopeless, and almost desperate. The cattle upon which they reckoned to supplement their short supply of provisions are withdrawn by the enemy as the column advances. The Commissariat mules have either died or are so weak that they are able to carry little more than their own fodder. The 200th Regiment, whose departure from Paris was described in our columns, is practically non-existent. Always in the water, or engaged on the heavy work of road-making, it has been carried off by fever and dysentery. When the correspondent left Maralolo, only fifty-eight men were fit for duty, and these were in such a state of stupor that it was impossible to send them to the front. The Engineers have suffered hardly less severely. One company is reported to have only eleven men fit for service, and the others have at most twenty. As to fighting, there has practically been none, and those who have died have fallen victims to the climate and to bad management.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

One of the most practical and common-sense letters which have appeared during the last eighteen months on the cotton duties question, is that which an old Anglo-Indian contributes to a leading Lancashire paper. He expresses his surprise that such clever, businesslike men as the Lancashire cotton manufacturers should apparently ingnore the true causes of their trouble, and waste their time and energies in combating such a petty grievance as the cotton duties. Why, if those duties were repealed to-morrow their position would be no better. They would still have to contend with the two grim monsters which have already robbed them of many millions of pounds, and which threaten in a few short years to ruin the great industry of Lancashire. These are the rampant military despotism which has been wasting India's money and impoverishing her people for the last ten years; and in the next place to that still more terrible curse, the large appreciation of gold, which is rapidly closing the gates of Eastern trade to European manufacturers. The first of these evils is common, of course, to India and Lancashire. If the Indian people are beggared, as they undoubtedly are, by the wicked waste of public money upon military expenditure and by the devices to which the Indian Government is driven in order to meet their financial necessities, it is obvious that the people must have much less money to spend upon cotton or any other goods. It is not a question of duties—of paying 5 per cent. more or less for their cottons. They have not the money to buy them at any price; and the longer this fearful extravagance is permitted the worse it must be for Lancashire. It was certainly unfortunate that at the very time when the Rosebery Administration had realised their mistake and had declared their intention of withdrawing our troops from Chitral, another Ministry should have succeeded them whose very first act was to return to the Jingo policy and plunge India again into the sea of troubles from which she was just hoping to escape. With regard to the low exchange value of the rupee the writer points out that while Government servants and other Anglo-Indians feel the pinch acutely, the fall in exchange is a gain to the planters and manufacturers of all kinds of produce, such as corn, seeds, tea, coffee, jute, indigo, and other things. They can grow and manufacture their products for silver money and sell them to European nations for gold. They pay little or no more for their seeds or labour, coals or machinery, than they did twenty years ago; whilst they sell the produce for gold prices. This is the real substantial advantage which the cotton manufacturers in India have over Lancashire. It is not a question of duties. The duties will probably be found pretty fairly balanced; and if not, they can be easily adjusted. But how can Lancashire who pays gold prices for her raw material, her factories, her machinery, her taxes, and, above all, her labour, contend in the long run with silver-using countries like India, China, and Japan, which pay silver prices for everything, get their labour dirt cheap, and find a market for their goods at their very doors? The very fact of a petty grievance like the Indian duties causing so much anxiety shows that Lancashire has been hard hit somewhere; and I think we shall find that the real grievanee is the appreciation of gold, which at persevere there seems no chance of rectifying.

Undoubtedly the same cause—the appreciation of gold,—has largely operated in the commercial progress of Japan. The local value of the Japanese yen, has not changed, but it has come to represent 2s. only instead of 4s. to the English manufacturer, so that the latter is obviously at an enormous disadvantage in the competition. The result is that not only is Japan now manufacturing many things which it used to buy from England, but, having satisfied its own requirements, is beginning to export. It is beginning to export cotton goods to China and the Straits at prices with which we cannot compete. It already supplies Singapore with half the coal used at its wharves, to the detriment of Wales and Australia. It supplies, not only to China, but to the Straits, and even to India, numerous minor articles which Great Britain used to send when the dollar represented 4s., but which it cannot supply for 2s. And what has been going on in Japan is beginning in China, where cotton mills are being erected in turn. This competition is only in its infancy; and we have, here, the obverse of the picture of cheap prices upon which advocates of the gold standard love to dwell. They may be pleasant for the consumer, but how about the producer? They may be good for the creditor, but how about the debtor, who has to produce 200 sacks of wheat to repay the £100 which he borrowed when it represented 100 sacks? The advantage to the hypothetical labourer of being able to buy a loaf for 2½d. instead of 4d. is obvious if he retains his former wage; but how about the man whose wages have been reduced, or whose occupation has been lost through the change of arable land to pasture, or by the close of a Lancashire mill or a Cornish mine? If low prices be a supreme good, to be pursued at the cost of transferring English industries to the East, we have only to persevere in the boycott of silver which is ruining agriculture and saddling Lancashire with a handicap too heavy to be borne. That Lancashire sees all this may be judged from the fact that out of 97 members of Parliament who represent the Lancashire district, 70 are favourable to Bimetallism, 15 only are opposed to the movement, while 12 have not yet stated which way their opinions run on the subject. The textile workers are greatly concerned in the settlement of the Currency Question, as they know that upon its wise solution depends the future of their industry.

Writing upon the pressing need of railway extension in India, the *Railway News* expresses the opinion that the work of supplying it should be undertaken by private enterprise with a Government guarantee. It is urged that the abundant idle capital in this country might be tempted to embark in these undertakings, and that a guarantee of a minimum dividend of 2½ per cent. per annum would probably be sufficient, in view of the existing low rate of interest at home and the scarcity of good investments. Nothing is said as to whether the guarantee is to apply to the capital as stated in rupees or in sterling. In the latter case the Indian Government would take the risk of fluctuations in exchange in the remittance of the dividends. In the former case the English investor would do so. But the Indian Government is adverse to increasing its risks under the head of exchange, and there can be no doubt that English investors would want a guarantee of considerably more than 2½ per cent. if the risk were put upon them. The difficulty of inducing the investment of English capital in Indian railways is not, as the *Railway News* puts it, that "there is no agreement as to the conditions upon which such enterprise is to be encouraged or stimulated," unless it be understood that one of these conditions is the inclusion in the guarantee of an assurance against loss by exchange in the remittance of dividends.

The railway transactions of the country give cheering indications of reviving prosperity. The Board of Trade Report for 1894 on railways of the United Kingdom shows a considerable increase of traffic over the year 1893. From 1889 to 1893 these returns had gradually declined. During the latter part of 1893 they began to increase, and continued to increase during 1894, and have been increasing since. This is pointed to as a testimony favourable to the late Government. Of course, no Government can control the ebbs and flows of industrial prosperity, but we do say that Government can inspire confidence in other Governments, and confidence nurtures the springs of prosperity. And it is so far creditable to the late Government to know that when they took office commerce and the revenue were in a declining state, and that when they left office commerce, credit, and the revenue were in a substantially improved condition.

The imports of tea from India and Ceylon to London showed a considerable increase during August as compared with the corresponding month last year. Of Indian teas the increase has been 5,509,263lb., and of Ceylon 1,366,535lb., while the total arrivals during the past three months show an increase of 5,193,445lb. respectively. The larger supplies are due to better transport arrangements, which have enabled the shipments to come forward more rapidly than last year. Reports from India and Ceylon, however, seem to indicate that the supply available for the present season will not be so large as was originally anticipated. Brokers, consequently, take a more hopeful view, and the recent low prices of certain grades may encourage purchasers to increase their stocks more freely. The deliveries for the three months of the present season are satisfactory, considering the prices ruling for the low grades of Indian and Ceylon teas. There has been an increase of 2,201,228lb. in the deliveries of Ceylon since 1st June, but a falling off of 520,896lb. in Indian. The present stock of Indian is 28,418,500lb., or 6,880,707lb. more than it was at this time last year, but the stock of Ceylon is 19,919,030lb., or 524,174lb. less. The prices obtained for the teas offered this week at the sales have been well maintained, the demand for all low-priced Indian grades being active, whilst Ceylon was ½d. to ¼d. per lb. higher, owing to the strong competition which prevailed, specially for the common to good qualities.

With regard to the figures for the past week it may be pointed out that the expansion of trade does not at present have any decided effect upon the markets for imported produce with the large stocks here. Indian and Ceylon teas continue to sell readily at the late partial improvement, while China remains inactive. Beat sugar, after a further recovery through Paris buying, is again weak, and prospects favourable to a good yield. To-day, 88 per cent. closes at 9s. 10½d. to 10s.; next season's, October—December, 10s. 4½d. per cwt., f. o. b. Refiners have raised some of their prices 3d. per cwt., and foreign kinds are also dearer. Cane sugars have been less pressed for sale, and meet with a fair enquiry. Crystallized West India closes at 3d. per cwt. recovery. Later Brazil telegrams confirm the opinion that the crops will be large. Speculative prices are irregular, and public sale quotations without material change. Foxy Central American went 6d. to 1s. per cwt. easier. The stock of cocoa is far above average, and the demand generally slow, but no alteration has occurred in Ceylon. New Crop Burma Rice attracts some attention. The spice markets are without animation. Numerous public sales were held yesterday when part of supplies had to be taken in. Pepper is dull. Zanzibar cloves sold at 2½d. per lb. for fair, or lower than anything yet quoted. The diminished supply of chinchona bark found buyers at full rates.

With the September number of the *Textile Recorder* some graphic diagrams, printed in colours, are published, showing the weekly fluctuations in the prices of cotton, cotton yarn and cloth, and silver during the past cotton season—from September 1, 1894, to August 31, 1895. Upon a synoptical view of these illustrations, the most striking features presented is the close similarity, amounting almost to complete uniformity, between the general course of prices of silver on the one hand and cotton and its derivatives on the other. From September, 1894, all the lines dip downward. Egyptian cotton begins to recover in January, but American, Indian, and Brazilian, as well as yarns and 8¼lb. shirtings, do not start upward until March, the recovery in silver beginning at the close of February. In all cases the reaction is rapid. Silver reaches its highest point in May; so also do Egyptian cotton, yarn, and shirtings. In every case the higher level is maintained, with some fluctuations, until the end of August, when an upward tendency is again seen throughout the whole of the lines except that referring to Egyptian cotton. It is hardly possible, judging from the diagrams before us and from a similar correspondence between these movements in past years, to avoid the conclusion that there is a real connection between fluctuations in the gold price of silver and that of cotton and cotton productions, however this may be modified by special influences in particular instances, such, for example, as that which has produced a slight variation in the movement of the quotation of Egyptian cotton during the past season.

The Turkish opium crop of this year bids fair to be one of the largest ever known, the prevailing estimates placing the total at fully 10,000 cases. Up to the end of August the receipts at Smyrna and Constantinople were much more than twice as great as those in the corresponding portion of last season. In the face of this prospect of abundant supplies, a speculative movement has recently been going on for which it is difficult to account, unless it be that the small stocks at present held of Turkish opium in this country and in the United States are considered sufficient justification for a rise of prices. It may be, too, that the movement is founded partly on the current and apparently well-established belief that some speculative dealers had made contracts for future shipment to the United States before there were means of gauging the size of the crop, and who, it is stated, have been obliged to pay higher prices than they expected in order to fulfil the earlier maturing portion of their contracts.

Some slackening of the recent brisk demand for cotton goods at Rouen is reported in the latest advices. Some new orders had been received by manufacturers, but they were neither widely distributed nor very important altogether, and in a few departments hardly any business has been done during the last week. The previously advanced range of prices is, however, firmly adhered to, and the slackening of demand appears to have been due partly to this fact and partly to the long period now required for delivery of most sorts. For furniture cloths and linings the demand continued uninterruptedly good. For power-loom handkerchiefs manufacturers held orders for delivery over several months ahead, but those made in hand looms remained rather neglected. The yarn market showed undiminished firmness, and quotations had been again raised, spinners requiring abundant time for delivery. At Mulhouse the yarn market was hardly less satisfactory for spinners than at Rouen, prices being again higher there and the production well under contract, very little being now available for delivery up to the end of March.

A comparison of the figures published by the Bank of England week by week with the returns of previous years has for some time past been of little value, as in many instances the totals have been far and away above anything that has been witnessed in the history of the institution. During the past week, thanks to a receipt of about £900,000 in gold from abroad since the making up of the previous return, the coin and bullion item has been raised to nearly 43 millions, while the market's supply of cash stands at the phenomenal total of just upon 49 millions, and the total reserve has been raised to 33½ millions by the addition during the week of upwards of a million. Of course it has to be borne in mind that included in the "other deposits" is a sum of approximately 10 millions lodged with the Bank in connexion with the recent Russo-Chinese Loan, which is expected to be withdrawn, probably about the middle of next month, but, making allowance for this, the credits at the disposal of the market still stand at nearly 39 millions, an immense total—higher, in fact, than could have been imagined a few years ago. It is small wonder, with such figures as those given above, that bankers and discount houses find it impossible to bring about any recovery in the market quotations for monetary accommodation. An attempt was made earlier in the week to raise the rate of discount for three months' bank bills, the effort being assisted by a fairly large show of bills, and for a time brokers were able to secure 11-16, and in some cases even ¾ per cent., for the negotiation of that class of paper; but the immense amount of available resources has brought about a speedy reaction to about 5-8 per cent. How long this condition of affairs will last it is, of course, impossible to say, but the indications generally still point to a long period of excessively cheap money. There will, of course, be from time to time slight improvements in rates, but until some demand is experienced which will withdraw gold by the million, no permanent advance can be witnessed. Early next month there will be the distribution of the dividends on Home Government Funds, which will still further add to the already plethoric condition of the market. Allowance must be made for an increased demand in connexion with the improvement in trade, and a possible inquiry on a large scale for Austrian account, but the bank could afford to lose several millions and yet the supply of cash would be more than ample.

The Clyde shipbuilding industry is threatened with a possible interruption arising out of a wages dispute. In part the differences are of old standing, having reference to a revision of the piecework scale for riveting. The men claim additions of 5 and 7½ per cent. for certain kinds of work on vessels of over 5,000 tons, which, it is stated, are not recognised in other parts of the kingdom. A year ago the existing wages list was revised, and the employers agreed to some advances and to forego certain claimed reductions on condition that the percentages just mentioned were not insisted upon. Now, it appears, the men have again put foward this claim, and with it one for a general rise of 10 per cent.

AN IMPORTANT CASE UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Monday, Inspector Hack, in charge of the Arms Act Department, charged Hurichand Pandurang before Mr. Pheroz Hoshang Dustur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with manufacturing and possessing gunpowder in contravention of the Indian Arms Act. Hiree, wife of Hurichand, was also charged with selling gunpowder. Mr. Moroji Kashinath, pleader, appeared for the defence. In consequence of certain information received by him, Inspector Hack proceeded to a cottage, near the Roman Catholic Church, at Mahim Woods, and concealed himself outside the cottage for about two hours from six to eight o'clock. Just as he was beginning to think that his informant had given him trouble for nothing, he saw a woman entering the cottage with a load of some packets on her head. He followed her indoors, and found that the packets contained gunpowder. Inspector Hack asked her where she had brought the gunpowder from, when she said that it was sent by her husband from his place for sale at the Roman Catholic Church. The Police Inspector took charge of the gunpowder, and proceeded to the woman's hut, where her husband was engaged in preparing fireworks. Here he found a quantity of gunpowder manufactured in Bombay, and also a small box of English gunpowder. Mr. Moroji contended that the case did not fall within the purview of the section of the Indian Arms Act. His clients had obtained a license from the Municipal Commissioner under the Indian Explosives Act for the manufacture of fireworks for sale on the occasion of the approaching Diwali festival, and the gunpowder was used for preparing fireworks.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, yesterday, remarked that he had carefully considered the matter, and had come to the conclusion that the accused were criminally liable for manufacturing and possessing gunpowder. The facts had not been disputed. The husband and wife were charged under the Arms Act with having manufactured, possessed, and sold gunpowder without a license. Mr. Moroji contended that the accused had a license under the Indian Explosives Act issued under the signature of the Municipal Commissioner. It authorised the license-holder to manufacture and sell fireworks. In the first place the magistrate thought that this license did not permit the accused to keep gunpowder, which did not come under the classification of the Explosives Act. The prosecution fell under the Arms Act. The license granted by the Municipal Commissioner could not operate to bar the provisions of the Indian Arms Act. The Explosives Act and the Indian Arms Act were both distinct acts, and there was a definite law made with a view that the provision of the Explosives Act ought not to operate to cancel or bar the provisions of the Arms Act. He could well understand that there was no "mala-fide" on the part of the accused. They were under the erroneous but honest impression that what they were doing was a bona-fide thing. The offence was punishable either with imprisonment or fine, but considering the circumstances of the case, he was inclined to inflict a technical punishment by imposing a fine only. He sentenced each of the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on 1st October:—

Considered draft Administration Report for the year 1894-95, a printed copy of which was furnished to each Trustee on the 27th September last.

Resolution.—Approved as amended.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 20th September, 1895, communicating a letter from the Government of India, Marine Department, No. 875, dated 12th idem, intimating that the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has approved of the appointment of Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, being held in abeyance until such time as the Port Trustees decide whether they can or cannot do without the services of an Assistant Port Officer.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 25th September, 1895, directing, with reference to the Trustees' representation, that Messrs. William Turnbull Fairweather and George Henderson Mann, having been examined and found competent to perform the duties of a special pilot for coasting steamers, a notification be issued under section 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889, authorising them to pilot vessels in the port of Bombay.

Messrs. William Turnbull Fairweather and George Henderson Mann, are appointed, under section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act VI of 1879, to be pilots of coasting steamers in the terms of the bye-laws approved by Government for pilots of coasting steamers for the time being in force.

Submitted memo. from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 7th August, 1895, forwarding the undernoted correspondence and enquiring whether, in the event of no fees being levied for the inspection of lights and fog signals under the proposed Merchants' Shipping Act, the Trustees would be willing to bear the entire charge on account of the salary of the syrang whom it is proposed to entertain permanently:—Letter from the Port Officer, Bombay, dated 9th July, 1895. Memo. to the Accountant-General, dated 15th July 1895. Memo. from the Accountant-General, dated 1st August, 1895. Submitted memo. to the Port Officer, dated 16th August, 1895.

Read memo. from the Port Officer, dated 20th August, 1895, recommending that the syrang should be transferred to the Port Trust and paid entirely from the Port Fund; that the Harbour Master and Assistant Conservator be nominated by Government under section 81 of the Merchants' Shipping Act of 1880 as inspectors of lights and fog signals for native crafts; and that the inspection of the lights of square-rigged vessels should, as at present, rest with the surveyors to the Port.

Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, observing that the Port Officer originally proposed that in the amended Merchants' Shipping Bill power should be taken to levy fees for the inspection of lights, but to this proposal the Trustees were opposed and Government now ask if the Trustees are prepared to pay the whole of the salary of the inspecting officer, Rs. 100 a month: advising that the Port Officer's present recommendations be agreed to, and that the salary of the syrang be charged to Port Funds, and that the Port Officer be instructed to include in his annual Administration Report in future a special section dealing with the matter in full detail and showing the progress made, the number of licenses granted, and prosecutions and fines levied.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee are approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Engineer, dated 26th instant, reporting, that, owing to the arrangement made for the use of the Dry Dock caisson at the 66 feet entrance being upset by the s.s. "Naderi" having to go into the Dry Dock, he will require the use of the caisson from the 16th to 22nd October inclusive, and requesting that no arrangements may be made to take vessels in the Dry Dock during that time.

Note.—It is proposed to accede to the Engineer's request.

Revenue collections for 1895-96 compared with those for 1894-95:—

	Bunders. Rs.	Docks. Rs.	Port Dept. Rs.	Other Items Rs.	Total. Rs.
For Sept.— From 1st to 27th Sept., 1895	1,09,473	1,52,156	10,174	823	2,72,626
From 1st to 27th Sept., 1894	1,08,417	1,32,443	7,899	973	2,49,732
Deficit in previous months	Cr.1,056	Cr.19,713	Cr. 2,275	Dr. 150	Cr. 22,894
	Dr.15,194	Dr.62,463	Cr. 2,741	Cr. 3,433	Dr. 71,483
Total deficit to 27th Sept. 1895	Dr.14,138	Dr.42,750	Cr. 5,016	Cr. 3,283	Dr. 48,589

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 27th Sept. 1895.	Total from 1st April 1895 to 27th Sept.1895.	For week ending 27th Sept. 1894.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 27th Sept 1894.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	493	13	479
" " out of harbour	12	516	19	511
" transported	9	311	11	354
" attended to	1	36	1	38
" warped	...	51	...	42

Apropos of the agitation on the subject of the Minquiers, "The Jersey Times" observes that the Minquiers rocks are inhabited, by Jersey fishermen, and have never, so far as can be ascertained, been considered French territory since the treaty of Bretigny in 1360, by which all the islands adjacent to the western coast of France were secured to the English Crown. Nor does it appear that any official claim has ever been made to the Minquiers by France, these rocks having always been considered as dependencies of Jersey. As regards the actual incident in question, adds the writer, the facts speak for themselves. A "red ensign" and a Jersey flag were given, we believe, some six or seven years ago by the States to the fishermen at the Minquiers, and have been constantly hoisted since then. The Lieut.-Governor and Bailiff, with the Harbours Committee and certain members of the State, went to the Minquiers to visit the rocks and the houses of the Jersey fishermen; on arriving there they found the two flags flying, and during their visit the flagstaff was taken down to be painted, one only of the flags being rehoisted on account of the wet paint, and orders were given for certain repairs to be executed. This is declared to be "the very simple basis of the whole fiction."

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE FONSECA MURDER CASE.

Yesterday, at an adjourned sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Starling and a Special Jury continued the hearing of the case in which Francis Xavier Fonseca, a Portuguese, was charged with having, on the 17th May last, in Bombay, committed the murder of one Anacleto Duarte by administering to him a pill of strychnine poison. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Hemming, represented the prisoner.

The prisoner, in answer to the judge, said he had his statement ready.

Mr. Russell then read the following

PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

Anxiety and strain have quite unnerved me, and I have asked my solicitor to write this from dictation and notes. I knew Anacleto Duarte since I was a boy, and was always very friendly with him. I have known and been friendly with his younger brother Diago from frequently seeing him in company with Anacleto. I have known him many years. Anacleto and his wife were very friendly with me. Our weddings were close together. I think on the same day. I was invited to a dinner, in Duarte's cart, after his wedding. Anacleto was older than I am, and he used to lend me money when I asked him. This was in small sums of sometimes Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 at a time, and often it was only one or two rupees. These sums I used to repay sometimes in a month or two, sometimes in a week, and when it was a small sum I often gave it to him again the same or next day. We never troubled about promissory notes, and Anacleto charged me interest sometimes when the interest came up to Rs. 5 or Rs. 10. We were very good friends and borrowed frequently from one another, but at *that* time it was not often that Anacleto asked me to lend him money, and when he did it was a sum for gharry hire or to buy something from a shop, which he repaid within two or three days. We were often borrowing and repaying. About 1881 I got employed as a bailiff in the Small Causes Court on a salary of Rs. 20 per month. Later as my experience increased my perquisites came to Rs. 450 or Rs. 600 a month. We, bailiffs, think it a poor month when we do not make more than Rs. 250 after paying all expenses. It is said that a poor bailiff like myself in receipt of Rs. 20 per month could not possibly find enough money to get an assignment of a policy for Rs. 10,000. Why, there are bailiffs who have property and money worth very much more than that. It has always been kept a great secret that the bailiffs in the Small Causes Court earn as much as some of the Small Causes Court Judges or a Presidency Magistrate. There are 30,000 to 35,000 suits filed every year. In some few suits the summonses are never served. There are attachments and arrests before hearing, service of summons on each defendant in a suit sometimes involving three or four or more journeys, substituted services, witness summonses, arrests in execution, attachments and sales of furniture and goods. And often in execution there are several attachments because the instalments ordered are not paid. There is a staff of about thirty-six bailliffs, and if I work hard I can get at least my one thirty-sixth share of the work, and perhaps more. So I would have the processes of 800 to nearly 1,000 suits in my hands in a year. In a few of these suits there would be only one journey, that is, if I happen to go at the right time to catch the person to be served; in many there would be from first to last, for witnesses and everything, from ten to twenty journeys. Perhaps on an average there would be ten to fifteen journeys. In every case the bailiffs are allowed to claim gharry hire; and by arranging to have several processes to serve in one locality we can make the suitors pay the full amount of gharry hire for each process, and effect three or four or ten or twelve services at one time. The suitors or their agents either go with us or meet us at the spot to point out persons to be served. We usually get at least one rupee for gharry hire though sometimes Marwarries talk so much about it that I serve these processes for nothing, because it pays better than to waste time while I could get money from others. When the tram serves I go that way, and one journey will often give a clear profit of seven or eight rupees on the gharry hire alone. That is why I and some other bailiffs (eight or twelve) keep a gharry of our own. Besides suitors will give us a good present of Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, or Rs. 20 for going to serve their papers out of turn or at a moment's notice, or at early or late hours, and we have so many papers in hand that we can always give a good excuse and make them wait unless they make it worth our while to run after their business. Short date summonses often get us a better present than usual. Sometimes a suitor will not pay, and makes a complaint in court to a judge that his papers have not been served. On looking at the papers the judge finds it written that no one came to point out the person to be served, and then says it is the suitor's own fault. If the matter is pressed, which is very rare, then the particular bailiff cannot be found or identified; and the judge gets angry because it seems a useless complaint, and the suitor's know they get no good by it. Even the Marwarries pay up, as they know we can help them to-morrow, and they make their debtors pay them such large sums on false security bonds that they do not lose. A defendant frequently asks us to bring about a settlement, and Europeans give us a good present if we only say we have taken trouble for them.

THE PRISONER'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Because I filed my schedule it is said I could not have lent money to Anacleto. My schedule shows I was handling large sums, and that I had unlimited credit with the Marwari suitors of the Small Causes Court. I filed my schedule on the 10th of November, 1890, with debts amounting to nearly Rs. 6,000. The earliest debt was in April, 1889. My creditors were chiefly Marwarries, of whom seven had judgments against me, and thirty-six held promissory notes. So that in a year and a-half the Marwarries of Bombay trusted me on my personal security with nearly Rs. 6,000. They would not have done this if they had not known my income was a large one. My schedule shows that I was carrying on suits and paying money to well-known solicitors in such sums as Rs. 700 to Rs. 600 and Rs. 150, and that I was building houses and buying horses and carriages at an outlay of thousands of rupees. In January, 1891, I received my discharge from the Insolvent Court, and at once began to retrieve my fortunes. Soon after Anacleto began to borrow money from me in larger sums than before, and I lent him money frequently. Sometimes a day's earnings was from Rs. 10 to 20 or 25, sometimes Rs. 100 or Rs. 200. These amounts began to swell up, but as Anacleto had a lot of house property I thought my money quite safe. Besides this I used to purchase horses from Oomer Jamal's stables, and Anacleto and I used to sell them again, chiefly in Poona. Messrs. Bennett and Co. have sold horses for me. Afterwards I began to ask Anacleto for promissory notes, and he used to give them, and used to write a lot of letters to me asking for money. At times Anacleto used to reckon up how much was due, and give me one note in place of those I held. The old ones I gave back to Anacleto when he asked for them, but before I was arrested on a charge of making a false statement, I had a lot of them left in my house as well as a lot of his letters, and at least two letters written by his wife to me for him. My house was broken open by the police without authority before my first arrest, and in my absence some of my papers were taken away. I have here for the jury to see, if your lordship so permits, the bar which held my front door and which was broken when my house was burst open. After my first arrest I was taken in custody by the police to my house. I found the door burst open and a sepoy sitting in charge of my open house, the drawers in my desk being open and disarranged. Hundreds of papers, the collection of a long time, were taken, and I am now unable to produce them in proof of the business and friendly relations of Anacleto and myself. On my release on bail I found all my papers gone and my house in disorder. I took my solicitor to see the damage done, gave the bar to him for safe custody, and asked him to write to the police demanding back the policy, letters, and papers. Letters were written and served on Messrs. Brewin and McDermott, but they have never been produced in court. I instructed Messrs. Turner and Hemming to file a suit in the High Court against them claiming damages for their unlawful and violent proceedings. The plaint was partly prepared, but I was again arrested and so prevented prosecuting my claim. Finding my earnings from the Small Causes Court and my profits (sometimes losses) on other business with horses, etc., insufficient to lend Anacleto all he wanted, I again borrowed from the Marwarries, and found some of my old creditors willing to lend again. Anacleto borrowed many sums, and we settled up, and he promised to give me one note for Rs 4,174, which included interest, and which he afterwards brought me signed and stamped as it is now. In the same way he brought me the note for Rs. 800 some two years afterwards. Afterwards finding that Anacleto's house property was being mortgaged, I wanted him to sell some property and pay me off. He did not want to do so, and suggested giving me a policy on his life. I wanted the money, and owing to his not paying the first premium, and to my being unwilling to advance more money, there was a delay of nearly a year before a single premium was paid. Anacleto took me to his own solicitor, Mr. Hemming, to have the Notarial Certificate prepared. Before that time I had not spoken to Mr. Hemming.

THE INSURANCE POLICY.

Anacleto himself wanted me to take the policy because he did not want to sell his property, and Motiram, the agent, suggested the form of assignment and pressed very much to have the matter completed. I wished to be repaid, I did not care for the policy, and if Motiram had not troubled so much and written so many letters, I think no premium would have been paid at all. I did not induce Anacleto to drink, we used to take our peg together in a friendly way. It is a fact that I went with him to the liquor shop on the morning of his death. We had a peg of rum as usual, stayed our usual time and left, but I gave him no pill at all. When he left me he was all right except that he did not quite recover from the fever. It is also a fact that I went with my servant to Messrs Stevens' yard shortly before. I frequently went there either about a sick horse, or to enquire of Tom about cheap horses, etc. Tom did not give me white powder and nothing was said about killing rats or dogs. The tale about my putting my hand to my head and making statements is also untrue. My brother sent the paper by the hood of the Mahomedan and until then I had heard nothing whatever unusual about Anacleto's death. Diago's account of the letter of the 13th of May is all untrue. I received that letter in an envelope by the hand of Anacleto's son Manoline. I afterwards gave Anacleto the Rs. 20 in the verandah of his house. That envelope was in my house. Diago invited others, but he sent no invitation to me, and I did not go to the funeral. It is the custom in our community to send cards. Soon after Anacleto's death I made a claim for the policy monies. Motiram said Mr. Ellis would be angry at the claim coming so soon, and that if I gave him a present he would get the claim settled soon. I did not at any time offer him a bribe, and if I had not been asked to pay money to him, I would not have gone to any solicitors—I went to the solicitors because their costs would be less than Motiram wanted. I consulted Messrs Turner and Hemming. I told them about my dealings with Anacleto. I afterwards took them the two promissory notes and the letter of the 13th of May, which I produced here. Previously I had told the agent about the notes. The letter I took to show them that Anacleto's borrowing from me continued up to the time of his death. Mr. Hemming told me I need not go through all my transactions with Anacleto unless I wanted to run up a big bill for costs. I never said to anyone at all that Anacleto owed me no money—there was never any reason why I should. As to the cause of Anacleto's death I heard from Diago when he borrowed money for the funeral that it was fever and cough, afterwards I heard about heart-disease. I talked about his death but I am not a medical man, and I never made any statements about his death except to repeal what I had heard. I went to Dr. Farreira's. He must have mistaken "two for ten"—I did not tell him the policy was for Rs. 2,000. I was telling every one of my luck. When Dr. Vicajee was present I was standing in one side, and I did not hear what took place, it was a professional talk between them. It is not true that I ever said anything about Dr. Smith having a man who would sign. The only doctors I went to were Dr. Ferreira, whom I knew was the family doctor, and to whom I first went, and afterwards to Dr. Hyama. I did not go to Dr. Godinho. I do not know him, he has never attended me, and the name in his book must refer to someone else. Fonseca is a common name. I asked my solicitor to have his book produced because I knew I had never been to him.

Mr. Russell, in answer to the court, said he called no evidence.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Macpherson, in summing up the evidence for the prosecution, said he was glad that they were within measurable distance of the close of the case which had occupied them so many days. Protracted as this trial had been, he submitted with confidence that it had not been unnecessarily protracted. No witness had been cross-examined by his learned friend at an undue length which the circumstances of the case did not justify. This was no doubt a case of circumstantial evidence, but the learned counsel asked the jury to consider, Was a fellow-creature never to be convicted on circumstantial evidence? Was it the view of the jury that a prisoner was not to be convicted except on the evidence of an eye-witness? If this and such-like views were entertained by the jury, a selected jury, the learned counsel said he had better sit down and not take the trouble of addressing the jury at further length. But he felt confident that the jury would not entertain views of this character, and his lordship would tell them that they would not be justified by law in doing so. It was the duty of the jury to look to the case as a whole. The learned counsel here read the opinion on circumstantial evidence of one of the ablest judges that ever adorned the English Bench, Lord Cairns, which applied totally to this case. The first proposition of the Crown was that Anacleto died of strychnia poisoning, and that it was the prisoner who administered the poison. The first thing the jury had to determine was whether they believed the evidence for the prosecution; and if they did, their second duty was, without minding fanciful considerations, to convict the prisoner. It was only right that the memory of the jury should be refreshed on the evidence which had been called during the past eight days. Before he did so, the learned counsel would consider, as far as he could from the line of cross-examination adopted by the prisoner's counsel, what the defence was. That defence was, that the case had been falsely got-up by the police. The name of Mr. Brewin had been prominently brought forward, and yet the defence had not ventured to put to Mr. Brewin any question in order to justify the innendoes that had been used in the defence. Was it not a monstrous thing that an officer of Mr. Brewin's position and reputation should conspire with several groups of witnesses to concoct this charge? It was a monstrous thing that such an able police officer who had most diligently and conscientiously performed his duty, should be subjected to such innuendoes even when the defence had not the courage to put him a single question to discredit him when he was in the witness-box? And was it to be believed that Mr. Brewin was such a simpleton as to concoct such a grave case, and place himself in the power of any of the numerous witnesses to turn round and blast his well-earned reputation? As to the group of witnesses who deposed to the insurance, Mr. Macpherson said it was impossible to believe that the evidence was invented. Then as to the group of witnesses at the liquor shop, was there any motive to invent the story of the prisoner visiting the liquor shop? The prisoner himself had admitted that morning that he was present in the liquor shop. Hormusjee was a very respectable witness, and there was no ground for supposing that he was a false witness. Then as to Mrs. Duarte, Mrs. Valladares, Mrs. DeMello, and the ayah, the learned counsel said a more unsophisticated quartette of witnesses had never stepped into a witness-box. With regard to the ex-policeman, Mr. Macpherson said he was corroborated in every particular of his evidence except as to the pinch of powder which he saw the prisoner receive from Tom, and in reference to which he could not, unfortunately, be corroborated, because Tom was dead. But was that a reason for doubting his evidence on this particular point even although all the rest of his evidence had been corroborated? The learned counsel then commented upon the evidence of the other witnesses, which, he said, had not been impeached. They had given their evidence truthfully and in a convincing manner. Coming to the evidence of the doctors, the learned counsel said there was no reason why they should be disbelieved.

MR. HEMMING AND DR. GODINHO.

With regard to Dr. Godinho, he was an actor in a scene in which Mr. Hemning took a part. No doubt Mr. Hemming was to be praised for his zeal for his client, and the learned counsel did not consider it fair during the trial that the prisoner should be deprived of his services. He had therefore foreborne from taking against Mr. Hemming the proceedings which would be taken after the disposal of the case. Mr. Brewin and Mr. Fleming had given their evidence most truthfully in the discharge of a public duty; and Mr. Brewin had done so even brilliantly. If the jury believed the evidence as a whole, it would be their duty to convict the prisoner. If, on the other hand, they could not believe the evidence, it was their duty to acquit the prisoner. Coming to another branch of the case, Mr. Macpherson dealt with the antecedents of the prisoner. He was a bailiff of the Small Causes Court on Rs. 20 a month, which was not the measure of his gains. But it had been proved to the hilt that whatever his income, he was always spending a great deal in excess of it, and was always in a state of chronic necessitousness. His schedule filed in the Insolvency Court, his indebtedness to his brother-in-law, and to several Marwaries in May, 1895, showed to demonstration how great was his impecuniosity from March, 1893, downward. That fact was a sufficient answer to his story regarding the assignment of the policy to him. It would be trifling with the intelligence of the jury to further comment upon the improbability of the story relative to the assignment. If Mrs. Duarte was to be believed, the prisoner had proved to be her husband's evil genius in lending him small sums of money and giving him liquor to drink. The learned Advocate-General next dealt with the circumstances connected with the policy on Duarte's life. The first policy was concelled, and the accused would not take it up, because his own name was not mentioned therein; and a proposal was next made to raise the amount of the policy to Rs. 10,000. In the second policy, there was apparently a shrinking on the prisoner's part from committing himself on paper to any definite purpose for which he had made advances to the deceasdd; and it was stated that the advances had been made for "business purposes." By a comparison of dates, the learned counsel showed that the prisoner borrowed monies to pay the premia on the policy, which was then in danger of lapsing. It was a curious coincidence that, on the very day the accused got the policy, he summoned Dr. Hyam to see the deceased at his house. There was no reason why the accused should have summoned a doctor, specially on that day, after having got the policy for the treatment of the deceased, who was up to that time being treated at his own house by his own doctor. The Mahomedan ex-policeman had no motive whatever in pressing unduly against the prisoner; for in case of conviction, he was to lose the Rs. 200 which he had lent to the accused. If the jury intended to go into motive, they should remember this circumstance that the policeman had been corroborated on all points except as to the pinch of powder, and even there he was indirectly corroborated by Mr. Stephens and by his own statement that morning.

THE EVENTS OF THE FATAL DAY.

Taking a rapid review of the occurrences of the morning of the day the deceased died, the learned counsel said the strychnia was administered in the liquor shop, as the prosecution suggested. Quite unexpectedly the accused admitted that he had been to the liquor shop, a fact which the prosecution had proved by the evidence of respectable witnesses. The evidence of the female witnesses with regard to the symptoms of strychnia poisoning must either be true, or it must have been systematically concocted by Mr. Brewin for the purpose of securing a conviction in this case. As to the reticence of these witnesses, the learned counsel referred to the reason given by Mrs. Tanner that it was not her business to give information of her suspicion. Naturally there must have been a good deal of talk among the females themselves, although none of them thought it to be her duty to give information. The truth of their statements must be accepted unless the jury could believe that they were a band of conspirators to swear the accused's life away. The symptoms that those ladies deposed to were absolutely and entirely the symptoms of strychnia poisoning; and it was for the jury to say whether they were credible witnesses. The enquiry before the coroner and the magistrate, in which the accused was represented by so intrepid and irrepressible an advocate as Mr. Hemming, was necessarily a preliminary one, and the jury would seriously err if they thought that the witnesses were not to be believed if they amplified their evidence here. It was established by the evidence that the deceased showed the unmistakeable symptoms of strychnia poisoning; and that shortly before the deceased had stated that he had been given a pill and rum-liquor to drink by the accused. The next person to whose evidence Mr. Macpherson referred, and commented upon, was Diago Duarte, the deceased's brother. The absence of the accused from the funeral was an unaccountable and weirdly strange fact which, the learned counsel could not help commenting upon. The conduct of the accused subsequently to the death was the last scene in the drama, and the learned counsel could not help remarking that it was not conduct consistent with the conduct of an innocent man. He went and told Mr. Ellis, a perfectly disinterested witness, that he had not heard of the death of the deceased until that day. The prosecution suggested that this false statement was part of a shallow scheme to get hold of the money due on the policy. Unless Mr. Ellis and Gordhandas were wilfully perjuring themselves, and had joined the conspiracy, it was clear that the accused told them a falsehood on the 21st May.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Again, although heart-disease was said to be the cause of death, the accused produced to Mr. Ellis and Gordhandas a certificate to show that epileptic fever was the cause of the deceased's death. Again, the accused got Dr. Hyam to certify that cough and fever was the cause of death. If the jury believed the first part of the story, they would have no difficulty in seeing that the accused's subsequent conduct was quite consistent with guilt, which he tried to hide by telling falsehoods to Mr. Ellis and Gordhandas, then to Dr. Fereira, and then to Dr. Hyam. The correspondence conducted by Mr. Hemming on behalf of the accused extended from the 31st May to the end of June, and meantime Mr. Ellis was instituting enquiries into the cause of the deceased's death. The result was that Mr. Ellis's suspicions assumed a shape, under which he was induced to communicate with the Commissioner of Police. The matter was entrusted by that officer to two of the most intelligent and efficient police superintendents, Messrs. Brewin and McDermott, and the result was the present prosecution. The enquiry was entrusted to Mr. Brewin on the 6th July, and on the 7th, the body was exhumed; so that if a conspiracy was hatched by Mr. Brewin, it must have been between the 6th and 7th July. As to the examination, the learned counsel said, it was in the hands of experienced officers, and the viscera was placed in a clean new chatty by Dr. Sidney Smith, probably the most experienced medical officer in the world in such matters. The chatty was given in charge of Mr. Fleming, not Mr. Brewin; and it was Mr. Fleming who was present at the search; and no jury in the world could believe that any thing improper in connection with the search had taken place. Due care and due vigilance had been exercised in taking care of the chatty, and the learned counsel was at a loss to know what better precautions could have been adopted. It was fortunate that they had an officer of Dr. Barry's experience and ability to give evidence as to the chemical analysis. His evidence was given in an admirable manner; and the jury could not expect to have got better, clearer, and more satisfactory evidence than Dr. Barry gave before them. As to the photographs and experiments alleged to have been made by Mr. Hemming in his bungalow, the learned counsel said they were perfectly worthless. If Dr. Barry's evidence was to be impeached, the defence should have called some medical witness to show, if that was possible, any errors in the analysis. As it was, they had the testimony of the trusted officer of Government that he found that strychnia was present in the viscera. The jury could not have expected to have before them an expert of greater knowledge, experience, and authority than Dr. Barry in the matter of the detection of poison in the viscera. The jury could therefore go with perfect confidence with Dr. Barry in his statement that he found a grain of stychnia in the viscera though he could not say how much more there was. Dr. Barry had no interest in the matter one way or another; and it would be presumptuousness in the learned counsel, and it would be equal presumptuousness in the jury, to decline to believe Dr. Barry when he said that he found a grain of strychnia in the body of the deceased. The family doctor had been put in the witness-box, and yet not a question was put to him in support of a theory that strychnia had been given to the deceased during his past illness. If such was the case, the members of his family would have known of it, and yet not a question was put them in cross-examination. The evidence showed beyond a doubt that strychnia had been administered to the deceased in rum, in which a pill of strychnia would be perfectly soluble. In the long category of evidence came the statement of the accused. It was not made in the usual course, and its being a prepared statement discounted considerably from its value. They did not know how much of it was the prisoner's part and how much the brain-work of his solicitor, Mr. Hemming. After commenting upon the statement, the learned counsel said not a question was put to Diago Duarte as to his not inviting the accused to the funeral; so that the accused's absence therefrom remained a mystery. Such were the facts of the case. It was no doubt a case of circumstantial evidence. But the circumstances were such as could not lie; and the conclusions drawn were as trustworthy as could be expected to be drawn from direct evidence. The learned counsel in conclusion hoped that upon a full consideration of the whole case, bearing in mind what he had urged and what would be stated by the learned counsel for the prisoner, and after listening to the judge, whose knowledge of criminal law was second to that of none in this country and elsewhere, the jury would be able to arrive at a just and proper verdict consistent with the evidence in the case.

THE SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Russell, in addressing the jury for the defence, said his sole endeavour would be to assist the jury in coming to a just and fair verdict. At the outset he asked the jury to discard from their minds any insinuations and inuendoes made by his learned friend as to the line of defence he (Mr. Russell) was going to adopt. At any rate the learned counsel said he was entitled to show, even at the risk of being considered wearisome, the discrepancies in the evidence given by the witnesses before the coroner and the magistrate and that given by them here; and thereby point to the innocence of the prisoner. He was entitled to show that the insurance witnesses were as interested witnesses as the other class of witnesses were. It had been the learned counsel's opinion that the prosecution had not proved their case, and he (Mr. Russell) had taken the responsibility upon himself of not calling witnesses for the defence. It was a serious responsibility, but he (Mr. Russell) felt that he was justified in undertaking and acting upon it. Dealing with the main features of the case, the learned counsel referred to the previous relations between the accused and the deceased. If it was the prisoner's object to deprive the deceased of the money due on his policy, was it at all likely that he would have committed the folly of taking other persons in his company to the different places which he visited? The learned counsel, in order to show how improbable such a theory was, referred to and commented upon the interviews the accused had with Gordhandas Motiram. The learned counsel's proposition was that it was from the first intended that Fonseca should have a pecuniary interest in the policy on Duarte's life; and he submitted upon the evidence that the insurance office people were from the first aware of that circumstance. The documents showed that such was the state of affairs as understood from the beginning between the parties. Duarte was anxious to insure his life and intended that the prisoner should have a pecuniary interest in it. But more than that, he had actually made a declaration before Mr. Hemming assigning the policy over to the prisoner, which declaration the learned counsel read to the jury. The first policy lapsed, because the deceased did not pay the premium which fell due. Mr. Russell referred at some length to the negotiations between the prisoner and the deceased on one hand and the insurance office people on the other with regard to the second policy. The learned counsel asked the jury to disbelieve Dr. Hyam altogether as to the first part of his evidence in which he said that he examined the deceased at the house of the accused; and to credit him as to the other portion of his evidence, as to which he was fully corroborated by other evidence relating to the illness of the deceased. With regard to the evidence of Hassan Ali, the learned counsel showed how unreliable he was in one part of his evidence, remarking that if one link in the chain of evidence broke down, the whole chain must come to pieces.

THE ALLEGED PURCHASE OF STRYCHNIA.

Hassan Ali's evidence that, at 12 o'clock in the day, in the most open place in Bombay, the accused got strychnia from Tom, in the presence of two persons, was unworthy of credit. If it was to be supposed that the accused's idea was to poison the deceased, was it at all credible that he would procure the poison in the presence of witnesses in the most open way imaginable? The inherent improbability of Hassan Ali's story was very great indeed. He said he did not know that Tom was dead until the date of his examination, which statement was improbable upon the face of it. The learned counsel said it would be the most unsafe thing in the world to rely upon the evidence of this ex-policeman and shikari, whose brother was employed under Mr. Brewin in the police and who had other relations serving in the police. The letter which Diago said was dictated to him by the prisoner told really in favour of the defence, for it showed that the deceased was suffering from fever when Diago pressed the accused for a loan of Rs. 20. This was a telling document, and so Diago, when in the witness-box, tried to get rid of it by the plea that it was dictated to him by the accused. The learned counsel denied that it was dictated by the accused, and this was only a plea resorted to by the prosecution to get over a difficulty in their way. If the prisoner had procured poison, was it a likely thing that, accustomed as he was to the procedure of law courts, he would have taken Hasan Ali all over the town with him to bear witness against him? The learned counsel next commented upon the improbabilities which were inseparable from the evidence regarding what took place in the liquor-shop. The learned counsel asked the jury to say that the story was wholly improbable. Adverting to what took place in the prisoner's house after he walked over thither from the liquor-shop, the learned counsel urged that the symptoms described by the female witnesses were not at all the symptoms of strychnia poisoning. In support of his remark, Mr. Russell referred to Dr. Lyon's work, which had already been referred to by the medical witnesses. The learned counsel asked the jury to infer that Mrs. Duarte was not a witness of truth, and that in denying her signature to the letter shown to her, she was guilty of a falsehood. She also denied her husband's signatures to two other documents. If the jury disbelieved her in one part of her evidence, were they to believe her regarding the most important link in the chain of evidence bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner?

The learned counsel had not finished his remarks when the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

RETRIBUTIVE REINCARNATION.

The following narrative in connection with the doctrine of reincarnation will, I trust, prove interesting to the readers of the "Theosophist":—

The events narrated took place some forty years ago, but I have got the account first hand and therefore it proves of some value. The names of places and persons are omitted as they are likely to injure the feelings of others, which is the last thing one could wish to do. What we are concerned with are the facts and the underlying principle.

A, a Hindu, was an officer of a district of the province and was so much addicted to aiding the criminal class inhabiting the locality that there was very little security of life or property. Within the district is a celebrated place of pilgrimage and rich pilgrims were in constant danger of being robbed, and sometimes of being murdered. A jeweller went on a pilgrimage there, and as there are native chiefs about the place he took some valuable jewels with him, so as to dispose of them if he could derive a good profit. A came to know of the arrival of the jeweller and that he had some valuables with him. He thereupon called his confidential assistants and desired them to waylay his victim when he returned from the place. The mercenaries of the officer at once went to the place of pilgrimage and followed the jeweller when he began his return journey. When they found a favourable place they at once came forward and after robbing the jeweller of all his property prepared to murder him. The jeweller asked for his life, promising that he would neither complain of the matter nor would he disclose the fact. The officer came to the scene and without being moved by the entreaties of the helpless victim exhorted the men to finish their work without delay. The poor man was killed on the spot, and the body was disposed of. The crime remained undetected, and the possessor of his valuables thought that everything was over. But Nature works wonders and so it happened in this case. A had no issue and his wife was naturally very anxious to have one. A short time after the robbery and murder took place the wife became "enciente," and the man began to thank his stars inasmuch as he had a rich victim, as well as that he was to have a child. The wife in due course of time gave birth to a son and there were the usual rejoicings on the occasion. The child grew up to boyhood and at the age of fifteen he was married to a girl. The marriage was celebrated with great pomp as A had no other issue and was looked upon as a rich member of his community. After about two years the lad contracted illness and the parents became very anxious for the health of their only son. They tried all means in their power but the case grew worse and worse. At last all hopes of his recovery were given up, and the last moment seemed to draw near. The relations of the parents gathered at their house and all were very sorry to see that the parents were to be deprived of their only son, when they were advanced in age. The son was on the death-bed and began to cast fervid glances round him. The father who being unable to bear the scene was in the outer room, was called in by those who were by the bedside and told to ask his son whether he wished to speak anything to him. They thought the young man must be naturally anxious for his young wife and must be thinking of recommending her to the care of his father. The father went into the room and sat by the bedside of his son. All the persons in the room went out, thinking that the dying man might hesitate to open his heart in their presence. When the son saw that the room was clear and that his father was alone with him, he looked at him with a fixed gaze and thus spoke to him:—

You see that my end is approaching and I am not likely to live long now. As I wish to communicate to you a very important thing I hope you will pay attention to it. I am sure you cannot have forgotten the robbery and murder of the wealthy jeweller, while he was returning from the place of pilgrimage. You must also remember the entreaties of the man to save his life and your not heeding them. Now let me assure you that I am the very jeweller whom you caused to be murdered so mercilesly. I was born particularly to avenge that deed of yours. I have been repaid of my debts, and if there is anything remaining you will have to spend it in the ceremonies after death. Over and above that there will be the maintenance of the young widow, which is the interest of the capital you appropriated. The debt you owed me has been cleared off, and as there is no more due I am passing off. That is all that I wanted to tell you.

As soon as the statement was finished the young man passed away quietly, and the father, when asked by some of his relations who had overheard the conversation, explained the whole thing by attributing it to the ravings of a delirious man. But those who knew of the previous events were not so easily satisfied with this explanation, and being of a race of people who have firm belief in re-births, thought that there might be some truth in the story after all.

Those who are well acquainted with the teachings of Theosophy can easily understand that such a thing is not impossible. A kamamanasic entity having a strong desire to avenge, might have found connection with an ego that was going to incarnate itself in the body of the child conceived by the mother; and at the time of death when the physical body must have become very weak, it must have found an opportunity to give vent to its feelings which we can easily imagine must have been strongly impressed upon it when it was forcibly driven away from the physical body in the previous incarnation. It also appears that such an entity must have had either a very short or no devachanic life, as the intervals between the death and re-birth were very short. Perhaps there might not be devachanic existence at all, as the egos, who are victims of accidents become earth-bound, and it takes some time before they tend towards higher life.—D. M. O., in the "Theosophist."

IN FLORIDA'S FLATLANDS.

SNAKE HEADQUARTERS OF THE STATES.

"It is all very well for Northerners in a general way to talk about Southern snakes and their dangerous characteristics," said an orange grower of Palatka to a "New York Weekly Times" reporter the other day, "but unless they are familiar with some particular locality, they do not know of what they are talking. There are spots in Georgia and the Carolinas where it would be impossible to find a snake of any kind in a radius of 50 or more miles. In scores of other regions there are a few perfectly harmless snakes, and in others only one poisonous species is found. But there is one stretch of country in our State where I'll warrant the average man will find a dozen species of snakes, all poisonous, all well known to us, but which he cannot recognise or name. It is the real snake headquarters of all the States. I speak of the Florida Flatlands, as we call the great waste of prairie, swamp, and water which comprises the greater part of Southern Florida. In that wilderness dwell thousands upon thousands of really dangerous serpents. Many of our names would puzzle the scientists, but they designate the reptiles sufficiently well for us, and, as an old planter neighbour of mine puts it, 'We uns ain't havin enny too much time, I reckon, ter call er puff adder Latin names when he's reachin' for we uns with his eye full er mad!'

THE MOST DEADLY REPTILE.

"In one big marsh where I hunt every autumn there are at least a score of different kinds of snakes. There is the thunder smake, blow adder (or puff adder), cotton-mouth moccasin, diamond-back rattler, prarie rattler, and spotted or ground rattler, pilot snake, milk snake, green-grass snake, whip snake, chicken snake, head snake, water moccasin, copperhead, flat-head adder, blue racer, prairie runner, king snake, corn snake, black snake, grass snake (many people don't believe there is any such, but I've seen 'em), and horn snake. This last is also doubted, but I know of three killed within a year in one patch of cane brake. The moccasins of different species are the most common tribe, and include what is probably the most deadly poisonous and wantonly vicious snake in the country—the cotton mouth. One of the greatest dangers connected with this variety is that they will lie close hid in a bunch of fern or under a big frond, and the passer-by may almost tread on them before he is aware of their presence. They strike like lightning and give no warning. As they dart forward, the head flattens and the jaws are opened until the upper is at a right angle with the lower, exposing the dull white throat lining which has given them the name. Like all the moccasins, they are very thick through the body, a snake five feet long being from seven to ten inches in girth at the largest part. Luckily, their fangs are very delicate and not so long as those of the rattlers, so that we hunters, wearing stout leather or rubber boots, never give them a thought. The only chance for a bite is in stooping to pick up a killed bird or to pluck a curious flower.

RATTLE-SNAKES.

"Our rattlers are far larger around than those in the north and west. The largest, fiercest, and most deadly is the diamond back. It is, very fortunately quite infrequent, but one is equal to six of the little chaps. Generally the warning is ample to allow the traveller to prepare for or escape from the attack. The clear loud metalic rattle—a sound that always sends a chill to the vitals of even old hunters for an instant—can be heard several rods away. Specimens ten feet long have been killed in the Everglades, and weighing up to 20lbs. The low whites (and nothing is lower than the Florida low white, the Georgia cracker not even being comparable) eat these big rattlers, and say the meat is white and sweet, and more delicate than chicken. When these diamond backs strike, they lengthen out from a compact coil with an energy and force which often send them at least six or eight feet. Some people insist that they never leap, but only stretch out, but I have seen them jump too often to believe any such trash. The little ground rattlers never grow to more than three feet in length, and their bite, though poisonous and apt to make a bad sore, is almost never fatal. Their social instincts make them most dangerous, for they love to crawl under a tent flap and sleep cuddled up by the hunters. They can't be kept out, either. Long ago the horse-hair lariat scheme was given up as a complete failure. It was for years said that no snake would cross one. But I've seen moccasins glide over one as easily as you please, just lifting the body enough at that one spot to clear the irritating hairs.

A BEAUTIFUL SNAKE.

"Really the most beautiful snake in the whole State is the green grass snake. It is small and absolutely harmless, very timid, and so shy as to be seldom seen. It is aided in concealing its presence by the fact that it can change colour almost as readily as the chameleon. Their colour is a greenish brown, varying to palest green when under full sunlight in the grass. They love damp meadows and woods, and will live by a spring for years. The blue racer is well known, and from his habit of running alongside a team or a man has earned his name. His bite is a bad one, but never fatal. The darkies dread them, and consider it an omen of approaching death to be 'raced' between 'sun-up' and 'sun-down.' Of course, snakes are seldom seen except in the daytime, being great sun lovers, so the racer is a continual source of fear. Glass snakes are very pretty, being of a bright green (but darker than the grass snakes), and resemble perfectly a semi-transparent green glass. The ridiculous stories about the pieces of broken glass snakes coming together again as good as new are only told by ignorant or romantic people. When a glass snake is broken, he is dead, and, what is more, he stays dead. Hit sharply with a switch, one of these fragile creatures will fly into a score of pieces and die at once. Of course, the muscles will twitch and the tail wriggle a little, but this is true of all snakes for hours after they are dead or practically dead. The old superstition is, you know, that a snake never dies before sun-down."

THE RIOTS AT FATSHAN.

STORY OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

The "Daily News" has received the following account, from an eye-witness, of the riots which took place at Fatshan, China, a few days after the Kuchong massacre:—"The Fatshan natives, always disposed to be hostile to foreigners, have for weeks past been seizing every opportunity to insult us. A small chapel in connection with the Wesleyan Hospital was opened about a month ago. It was used only for regular services on Sundays and evenings during the week for the Christian servants and hospital students, but almost every service was disturbed by crowds throwing stones, dirt, and offal at the congregation, and even at the preacher in the pulpit. The street loafers were getting worse than ever, and we saw that mischief was brewing. Placards had been put on the street walls fixing the 17th day of the Chinese month for the total destruction of all foreigners and their belongings in Fatshan—not referring to religion, but only to race—and it seems that the mob in its eagerness began a day too soon, for the 17th was Wednesday. On Tuesday afternoon, after finishing my hospital duties for the day, I went out into the street to my chair, to go home. My house is about a mile and a-half from the hospital. The crowd in the street being troublesome, I tried for some time to talk them into a good humour by conciliatory words, but it was all in vain. A man came up and shouted, 'Kill the foreign devil!' He was carrying something on a bamboo; I promptly grasped it, and asked (in Chinese), 'Why do you use such unlawful words?' He dropped they bundle and fled, and a laugh was raised among the crowd.

ATTACK ON THE HOSPITAL.

"Peace being restored for the moment, I managed to get through the crowd and away home in safety. Shortly after this, our house surgeon, Dr. Anderson, sent word that the mob was attacking the hospital. I at once returned, and finding the ordinary approaches completely blocked, I got round to the river and into the hospital (which rises straight from the river front) by the river gate. There were thousands of Chinese, yelling like maniacs, hurling bricks and stones through the windows, and attacking the doors with battering-rams improvised out of street door poles. One of the three doors fronting the street was already weakened and giving way, but we managed to barricade it with some benches and tables. I contrived to get a messenger off to the military authorities—we had the horrible story of Kucheng fresh in our minds—and soon fifty Chinese soldiers came to our aid. No arrests were made, nor was anything practical effected; the mob continued for some hours to make regular and determined assaults on the street front, with savage yells of 'Pull down. Beat. Kill.' At last they seemed to quiet down and drew off, at about 4 or 5 p.m., but it was only to gather strength and delude the officials, for about ten o'clock that night they came again with renewed vehemence, and the soldiers were completely panic-stricken; some fled to the inner wards and hid cowering under the beds. We had a number of helpless patients, several of them women and children, and there was desperate need to do something in defence. The mob had succeeded in getting inside the dispensary, which is nearest to the street, and all our drug, cupboards, bottles, jars, and everything breakable went.

RESCUING THE PATIENTS.

"Dr. Anderson had had the foresight to extinguish all the lights in that part of the hospital, and as providentially the mob had no torches, they had to do their wretched best in the dark. The approach from the dispensary to the wards, a passage four feet wide, was bravely defended by our servants armed with the tridents of the skulking 'braves' until we had shifted our helpless ones to boats on the river. As it turned out, however, the big three-pronged spears in the hands of our plucky people kept out the attacking party effectively, and after trying until midnight they gave up the struggle. Several of our servants and a few soldiers had received injuries, but nothing serious. The magnitude of the operations may be possibly judged from the fact that it took us all the next day to remove the bricks and other rubbish that had been thrown into the dispensary and adjoining passages. It is a miracle that nobody was killed by such a hail-storm of missiles. The damage done will take at least 1,000 dols. to make good. No atatck was made on our houses, nor on either of the other Fatshan chapels; it was all concentrated on this one, and having failed here the rioters did not try elsewhere. Soldiers from Canton are now assisting the Fatshan 'braves', to guard the hospital premises, and though a threatening rowd still constantly tries to gather strength and courage for a fresh outbreak, there seems to be rally no further danger now."

THE JACKSON-HARMSWORTH EXPEDITION.

The representative of the Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Expedition in London has communicated the following to Reuter's Agency:—

"The news we have recently received is most gratifying. In spite of all difficulties, Mr. Jackson and his party have been safely landed on Franz Josef Land, and they have all their equipment, dogs, and provision with them. When the ship left them they had already done good work, and were starting on their prolonged northern journey. When we send the ship out again next year, we may expect the welcome news of a most successful exploration of the unknown Polar area. It appears, then, that on September 7, 1894, the Expedition safely made the coast of Franz Josef Land, in the locality of Cape Flora. On the 10th of that month they began to discharge the ship's valuable and carefully selected cargo, and two days later the ice closed round the Windward, and she was frozen in for the winter. By November the two large Russian loghouses had been built; treble-walled houses, which had been taken from England, erected, and the stores, instruments, equipment, dogs, and ponies safely landed and housed. Everything had been done as we had hoped it would be done, and the expedition was established in comfort and completeness at its base on the coast of Franz Josef Land. The crew, it seems remained on the ship; but while separated from the exploring party as to its domicile, it shared in the results of the activity of Mr. Jackson and his colleagues in procuring fresh meat for food. No fewer than sixty Polar bears fell to the rifles of the party, and thus kept the larder replenished. It is no small thing to provide thirty-two men with fresh meat in an Arctic country, and there can be seen here, not only one of the great advantages of the route selected by the expedition, but also one of the happy results of having a hunter so experienced and a leader so energetic as Mr. Jackson.

"On February 23 the sun returned, and, from the latest telegram received, it appears that Mr. Jackson and his small party first started on their northern journey on March 10. They went forward with a quantity of stores, and made their first depot, returning to the base for more provisions on the 16th. Again starting with all the sledges heavily loaded in April, they once more returned for a final load in May. Travelling had now become exceedingly heavy, owing to the softness of the snow, and when the Windward started on her southern journey the explorers were preparing to advance northward again, but on this occasion they were going to utilise their boats. The most northern depot which had been made was in latitude 81·20, or about 100 miles from camp. When the Windward left, all the exploring party were in perfect health, and apparently ready for any amount of hard work. Mr. Jackson, whose energy and physical endurance have been often tried and never yet found wanting, was looking forward to doing a large amount of geographical work before going into winter quarters in some more northern latitude and as yet undiscovered region.

"To return to the Windward. A short time after Mr. Jackson first marched north, the dread disease of scurvy made its appearance among the crew. William Mouat, a Shetlander, was attacked on March 17, and I greatly regret to have to record that he died on June 17, and was buried on shore. On July 3 the Windward began her southern journey, and at once entered on a series of adventures of great peril. The ice-pack eventually proved to be about 300 miles, and of unusually formidable character. The floes were much heaped up, and exceedingly thick and heavy. The efforts to break through them used up immense quantities of coal and fuel; finally, running short, nearly everything on board that would burn was utilised to keep the steam up. Even the ship herself was laid under requisition, and all detachable portions that could be spared were broken up and burned. For 65 days this struggle with the ice continued, and then at last the Windward broke out of the pack, and open water lay before her.

"But the price paid for the victory over Nature in one of her most formidable moods was no light one. The incessant labour, the continuous exposure, the rigours of the climate, and the lack of fresh food told severely on the men. One after another they became victims to the attacks of scurvy, until, no fewer than 12 were invalided. But they appear to have behaved nobly, and to have volunteered for and to have actually performed most arduous tasks, when all the while they were scarcely able to stand. Yet, perhaps it is this constant labour which is the best remedy for the disease; and the two men who died—Jenkins, a fireman; on August 20, and Sanding, an A.B., on September 2, appear to have succumbed to exposure and climatic extremes, and not to scurvy."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G J W Baldwin, will sail to-day for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 300 pilgrims as deck passengers.

The Italian steamer Letimbro, 1,417 tons, Captain M Demarco, sailed yesterday for China, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Razzi, Mr Akil and 18 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (5th October) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Blackburn, and 773 deck passengers and one horse, and 3 dogs.

The Clan Line s s Clan Monroe, 1,437 tons, Captain D Dall, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo 46 hounds for Bombay hunt, and Mr Bell and five deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (25th September) via Karachi, with a general cargo, 76 cases opium, 251 horses and the following passengers:—Mr M H Thacher, Mrs M J Ellia, Mr S E Surjee, Mr Myiad, Mr A Tallub, Mr A G Aghwany, Mr A Frey, Mr M E Barrow, Mr M Alley, Mr Alcyed Isah and 93 syces and 10 deck.

The following is the list of Passengers per Italian steamer D'Balduino, Captain O'Canepa, arrived yesterday:—From Genoa.—Mrs C Holloway and infant, Master R Holloway, Mr and Mrs Avran, Mr A Grinberg, Mr and Mrs S Zamburg, Mr C Sciotto, Mr L Silbeima, Mr N Blumental, Mr and Mrs L Landors two Misses Landors. From Aden.—Miss Bowack and sister, Mr B Vanglian, Mr Dunham, Mr D Ambosta and 4 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—October 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Murray	1373	Elliott	Dunkirk	18-10	F Muir & Co
F	LaSeyne	1155	Etienne	Aden	12-10	M Maritimes
G	Grosnover (Bq)	530	Brebner	Mauritius		H S Sidick
H & J	Taif	892	James	Not fixed		H C Joosub
K	Simla	1039	Grier	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
N	Golden Cross	1944	Thames	Not fixed		W & A G & Co
P	Sutherland	1463		Marmagoa	11-10	W & A G & Co
Q	Patna	1148	Collins	Zanzibar	12-10	M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi...548 Adam...C. Gulf...10-10 Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Armenia	2239	Garrick	Liverpool	12-10	W & A G & Co
4	Letimbro	1417	Morco	China	8-10	C Barboro
5	Verona	1876	Tocque	China	12-10	P & O Co
7	Courland	760	Adams	Not fixed		D Abdoola
10	Akbar	1441	Balwin	R. S. Ports	9-10	H C Joosub
12	Bhopal	1870	Hanson	Calcutta	10-10	T Morrison
15	M. Tabor	1494	Chivers	Mauritius	9-10	J Mackintosh
16	Ileafee	370	Ally	Aden		N B Ahmed

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Hiroshima Maru...3170...Anderson...13-10...Tata and Sons

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	D. Balduino (s)	Canepa	Genoa, Sept 8.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi, Oct 5.
	Kapurthala (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Dumra (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Nowshera (s)	Langlois	Calcutta, &c.
	Letimbro (s)	DeMarco	China.

The steamer Akbar, Captain Baldwin, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Jeddah, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Umballa, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

" Kapurthala, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
5	Nadir s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Destination.
4	Palitana s	Negapatam.
	Secundra s	Singapore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 5.

Martin, Lieut, Punjab, P F Force, on leave, from Abbotabad.

October 6.

Smith, Capt, Punjab, 12th Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Kirkptrick, Capt, Punjab, 1st P I, from leave, from England.
Badcock, Lt, Punjab, 7th Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Bethell, Capt, Ms, R A, from leave, from England.
Day, Lt, Ms, Welsh Regt, from leave, from England.
Milne, Lt, 22nd M I, from leave, from England.
Bowly, Capt, Ms, 21st Hussars, off leave, from England.
Clark, Lt-Col, Ms, 1st Worc Regt, off leave from England.
Moss, Major, Ms, 1st Worc Regt, off leave, from England.
Handsley, Lt, R E, on sick leave, from Madras.

October 7.

Brooke, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, en route to Cape.
Foster, Capt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on duty, from Kirkee.

October 8.

O'Sullivan, Major, Bo, R E, on duty, from C R Force.
Edwardes, Capt, Bo 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.
Firth, Lieut, Ms, 27th Ms I, on leave, from Madras.
Brockman, Lieut, Punjab, Comt Tras, on leave, from Peshawar.
Blunt, Lieut, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Swiney, Capt, Punjab, R E, on leave, to Rawal Pindi.
Shore, Vety-Lt, Ms, A V D, on duty, to Bangalore.
Moss, Major, Ms, 1st Worcester Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Reynolds, Capt, Ms, R E, on duty, to Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—October 4.

Leicester, Lt, Ms, 1st Cheshire Regt, to join, to Bellary.

October 5.

Buswell, Surg-Lt, Ms, A M S, to join, to Madras.
Langhurst, Surg-Lt, Ms, A M S, to join, to Bangalore.
Penington, Major, Ms, N Fus, on leave, to Ismailia.
Ainslie, Lt, Ms, R E, on leave, to England.
Penno, Major, Ms, Welsh Regt, to join, to Secunderabad.
Pigott, Lt, Ms, Cheshire Regt, on duty, to Deolali.

October 6.

Day, Lt, Ms, Welsh Regt, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Milne, Lt, Ms, 22nd I, off leave, to Secunderabad.

October 7.

MacRurv, Brig-Surg Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, on furlo, to Europe.
Pringle, Bo, 2nd Lancers, off leave, to Poona.
Kirkpatrick, Capt, Punjab, 1st P I, from leave, to Abbottabad.
Clark, Lt-Col, Ms, Worc Regt, off leave, to Rangoon.

October 8.

Davidson, Capt, Bo, on duty, to Karachi.
MacCarthy, Major, Bo, The King's Own, on leave, to Deolali.
Whitby, Lt-Col, Mhow, 2nd Durham L I, off leave, to Mhow.
Hay, Lt, Bo, 7th Bo I, to rejoin, to Sambalpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th October, 1895.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters on Thursday next at 5-30 p.m.
2. Members who require Uniform, Helmet fittings, Buttons, &c., are requested to send their names to Head-Quarters, Fort, without delay.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th October, 1895.

1. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters. The meeting will be held on the Wanowrie Ranges, Poona, from the 25th to 30th November.

Members intending to compete are requested to send their names, list of entries, and entrance fees to the Adjutant not later than noon on the 6th November.

The Commanding Officer hopes that as many members as possible will enter for the events of this meeting.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The second Regimental Dance of the season will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 9 p.m.

Tickets can be obtained at the Door or from the following:—

Lieut F W English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut R Snell, P and O Dockyards, Mazagon.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo Vol Rifles.
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, Stephens and Son, Girgaum.
Cr-Sergt H Black, Govt Telegraph Office, Pydhownie.
Cr-Sergt R Smith, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.
Lce Sergt Pearcey, Govt. Dockyard, Fort.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-Members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.

Light refreshments will be provided.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 5.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl has been pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Sir G H P Evans, K C I E, Barrister-at-Law, Offg Advocate Genl, Bengal, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt J E Capper, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade Public Works Dept, and Ex Engr, Jammu and Kashmir State, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Dept.

The services of Col K J L Mackenzie, C I E, I S C, Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, and offg Resident of the 1st class, and Resident at Hyderabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties by Mr. T J C Chichele-Plowden, C S I, Indian Civil Service.

Lieut-Col G. Gaisford, I S C, Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Political Agent in Bhopawar.

Col K J L Mackenzie, C I E, I S C, is appointed to be a Resident of the 1st class, and Resident at Hyderabad, sub pro tem.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr W H E Mellor, Probationer in the Office of the Accountant General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for one month

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt L H Vidal, 28th Bo Infy, offg Depy Assist Adjt Genl Aden Dist, to be a Depy Assist Adjt Genl on the establishment, (vice) Capt R J Scallan, D S O, who has vacated.

Capt O B S F Shore, 18th Bengal Lancers, offg Depy Assist Adjt Genl for Instruction, Chakrata, to be a Depty Assist Adjt Genl for Instruction on the establishment, (vice) Capt J E Nixon, who has vacated.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut A B Sutor, Devonshire Regt, offg squadron officer, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Major—Capt H FitzLyddon Farrant. To be Lieut—Second-Lieut E W Costello.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgn Majors to be Surgn Lieut Colonels—J W Clarkson and J Parker, M D.

Surgn Capt to be Surgn Major—C J Sarkies, M B.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance:—Col G C Sartorius, C B, Col (Br Genl) C R Pennington, C B; Col R I Crawford and C A Dodd.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT—Bengal.

Hony Lieut and Assist Commissary C Lightening to be Depy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Capt, subject to H M's approval; Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary J Lindeboom to be Assist Commissary; Condr S Craig to be Depy Assist Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval; Sub-Condr (Supernumerary Condr) H Hawkins to be absorbed in the grade of Conductor; Sergeant A Youles to be Sub-Conductor,—vice Hony Capt and Depy Commissary J Blake, who has retired

Sergt W H Emmett to be Sub-Condr, vice Sub-Condr Michael McNamara, deceased.

Sergt (Supernumerary Sub-Condr) W H Dare is absorbed in the grade of vice Sub-Condr, Sub-Condr S W North, deceased.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.—Bombay Command.

Sergt J R Hudson, Clerk, office of the Depy Adjut-Genl, Bombay Command, to be Sub-Condr.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Battn, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt—Havildar-Major Man Singh Rana to be Jemadar, vice Garjman Rana, deceased

REWARDS.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion under the provisions of clause 95, India Army Circulars, 1894, in recognition of services with the Waziristan Field Force:—Bengal Miscellaneous List—Serg W Davis to be Sub-Condr, superinumerary.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Rangoon Naval Volunteers—J G Dainty, Gent to be Sub Lieut, vice Morgan, resigned.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers—Lieuts J A A Gow and H W Holland to be Captains, to complete the establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Grant, Suptg Engr, 2nd class, N W provinces and Oudh, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government.

Mr. J. Kirby, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, and Hony Assist Engr, Bengal, is transferred to State Railways and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the Kotri-Rohri Railway.

Mr. H. S. Guinness, Ex. Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways is permitted to retire from the service of Government.

Mr J C Lyle, Assist Engr, 1st grade State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Bezvada Madras Railway.

Mr R E Nelson, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th Sept 1895, during the absence of Mr D Joscelyne on privilege leave, or until further orders.

H E the Govr Genl in Council having sanctioned a survey being undertaken for a line of railway from Hoshiarpur, via Jullundur, to Kapurthala, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director General of Railways.

The project will be known as the Hoshiapur Jullundur Kapurthala railway Survey.

Mr J Manson Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension of furlough for five days.

Mr H H Gahan, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, Supt of Works Wazirabad Lyallpur State Railway, is appointed Depy Consulting Engr to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow.

Mr S G Wood, Assist Accountant Genl, Public Works Dept is granted leave on medical certificate out of India for one year.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt J C Rimington, R E ExEngr, is placed in charge of the Bombay Defence Division in addition to his own duties as Ex Engr, Bombay ordinary Military Works Division.

Lieut C G W Hunter, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, temporary, passed the examination for promotion to Assist Engr, 1st grade.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Lieut W C Smyth, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Public Works Dept, is granted leave out of India (p a) for one year.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

ADMIRAL REVEILLERE, the exponent of Admiral Aube's traditions, and the constant though friendly critic of the French Ministry of Marine, has addressed to M. Camille Pelletan, reporter upon the naval estimates, a letter, in which he presents a dark picture of French naval defences. The admiral has also strong views upon the question in the Far East. "We go about," he says, "like careless beings, breaking our noses against every obstacle we come across. We parade our bellicose character about the world as if we sought notoriety regardless of consequences or cost." It is a policy, he contends, which has landed France in the hornet's nest of the "peril jaune." The admiral appears to agree with Mr. Pearson that China will yet become a formidable power, and holds that she must be conciliated and supported against her young rival. It is therefore essential, he says, that France should have a strong force in Eastern waters for readiness on any declaration of hostilities. These views have been ridiculed in France, and indeed, it would seem that, with the situation in the Liao-Tung peninsula and Korea, and the settlement of Formosa, which is taxing Admiral Kabayama to the utmost, not to speak of internal difficulties, Japan has at present quite enough to occupy her. It is curious to contrast the admiral's alarm at the situation in the Far East with the dissatisfaction of British resident in China at our naval weakness there.

It is stated that the "Sharpeshooter" will soon resume her steaming trials to test the efficiency of the Belleville boilers with which she has been fitted. These trials were interrupted owing to the fracture of one of her low-pressure cylinder covers, and the defect is now being remedied by the dockyard authorities at Devonport. This last series of trials will impose a more severe test than any which have been previously attempted. So far the ship has steamed at moderately low powers, but the final trials will be carried out at her highest rates of steaming. The trials have hitherto been in every way satisfactory as regards the behaviour of the Belleville boilers, and a great improvement in coal economy has been manifested since the first trials were carried out. This is what might have been expected, for as the stokers have gained experience in "firing" or stoking this type of boiler they have improved in keeping steam with a less expenditure of coal. In all water-tube boilers the quantities of water contained in them is very much smaller than the amount which is found necessary in locomotive or cylindrical marine boilers. Therefore it becomes absolutely necessary that the arrangements for supplying the boilers regularly with feed water, so as to make up for the loss caused by evaporation or generation of steam, shall be as perfect as possible. It is satisfactory to find that no trouble has been experienced in this particular and that the automatic feed arrangements of the "Sharpshooter" have worked in a thoroughly efficient manner.

General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., has just completed forty years of army service, having been gazetted to the 13th Light Dragoons on September 7, 1855, after more than three years' previous service in the navy, during which he served with the Naval Brigade at Inkerman and in the trenches, and was severely wounded at the assault on the Redan. The gallant general, who is in his fifty-eight year, served with distinction in the Indian Mutiny with Beatson's Horse, commanded "Wood's Regiment" of blacks in the Ashantee war, and held important posts in the Kaffir, Zulu, and Transvaal campaigns, and the Egyptian expeditions.

Fortress manœuvres similar to those held last year at Vaujours, near Paris, are now in progress near Saint Michel. The actual site is the Mont Sec hill situated about ten miles east of the town, and commands the valley of the Woever. The top of the hill forms a barren plateau, on which fortifications have been made, and equipped with heavy guns from Toul and the neighbouring forts. Railway lines, to a total length of fifteen miles and communicating with the strategic system of Toul, have been laid by the engineers in order to facilitate the transport of supplies and material of all kinds.

A regrettable incident occurred during the New Forest Manœuvres: a well-known general high in command and not generally conspicuous for urbanity and courtesy—being evidently much confused, mistook a certain Highland Regiment in somebody else's Division, for another of his own. So muddled was he that he rode furiously up to the commanding officer who was in rear of his second [illegible], and asked him what he "was doing mounted under fire?" The C.O. replied, "I am commanding my battalion, sir. I am not in the range of fire, and I do not belong to your Division." The general angrily cried out, "By ——, sir, if you do not get off your horse I will put you under arrest." The C.O. thereupon dismounted and inquired if he was to consider himself under arrest. He received no reply. Subsequently the C.O. reported the circumstance officially. As the truculent superior officer went next day to the colonel and apologised, we suppose the matter is at an end. But it goes without saying that a general officer who possesses such slight control of temper as was exhibited to a capable and respected C.O. on the occasion in question, is not precisely the right sort of gentleman to command troops on service, or even at peaceful manœuvres in the New Forest.

The coal expenditure per indicated horse-power, which at first was about 2½lb. per hour, has in the later trials been reduced to 1·8 and 1·9lb. There are not many vessels in the Royal Navy whose engines and boilers show better results than these. The engines of all modern vessels of war are designed so that they may be capable of steaming at very high speeds on occasions of urgency or emergency; but as a general thing, when making ordinary passages or when cruising with a fleet, they are not worked at anything approaching their maximum power, and they are much larger than is necessary for the production of low power and speed; they are therefore not as economical at low or moderate powers as are the engines of the mercantile marine.

It is quite possible that in the near future steam of much higher pressure than is at present contemplated may be used. Thus we shall find in a measure history repeating itself. A very great gain in fuel economy was obtained when the rectangular or box boiler was superseded by the cylindrical boiler, because this latter boiler, owing to its design, was very much stronger, and therefore capable of containing steam of a much higher pressure, than its rectangular predecessor. With the cylindrical boiler came also the bi-compound engine, which also very greatly conduced to economy in the use of steam and fuel; and of late years the bi-compound or two-stage expansion engine has developed into the tri-compound or triple-expansion engine, and in some cases in mercantile vessels quadruple-expansion engines have been fitted. These developments of the engine have necessitated corresponding increases in the steam pressures, and the cylindrical boilers of the newest battleships are constructed to carry steam of 155lb. per square inch. Possibly the cylindrical boiler would be found capable of containing steam of still higher pressures, but taking into account the increase in the scantlings of the boilers which would be found necessary, it might be said that we have reached about the limit of pressure in this type of boiler for warships. We are therefore also very near the limit of coal economy with these boilers and the present types of triple-expansion engines. To what extent we may be able to go with the water-tube boiler it would be unsafe to venture a prediction. We may be content with moderate economy in the Royal Navy—coal economy of itself is not perhaps of such extreme importance as in the mercantile marine—but if, as appears to be the case, water-tube boilers are in this one particular not inferior to older types of boilers, their other advantages bid fair to ensure them a long career in vessels of war.

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Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin

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A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.

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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed in France for the last **30 years** for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.

Beware of Imitations.

GRIMAULT & Co
PARIS

ROBUST CHILDHOOD

VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD

DUSART'S SYRUP

OF

Lactophosphate of Lime

NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.

DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.

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SANTAL MIDY

Relieves the scalding pain at once and

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all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in

48 HOURS

Santal-Midy obtained from the best Mysore wood.

Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis

Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.

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Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

FOR

GOUT,
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SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO,
NEURALGIA.

They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

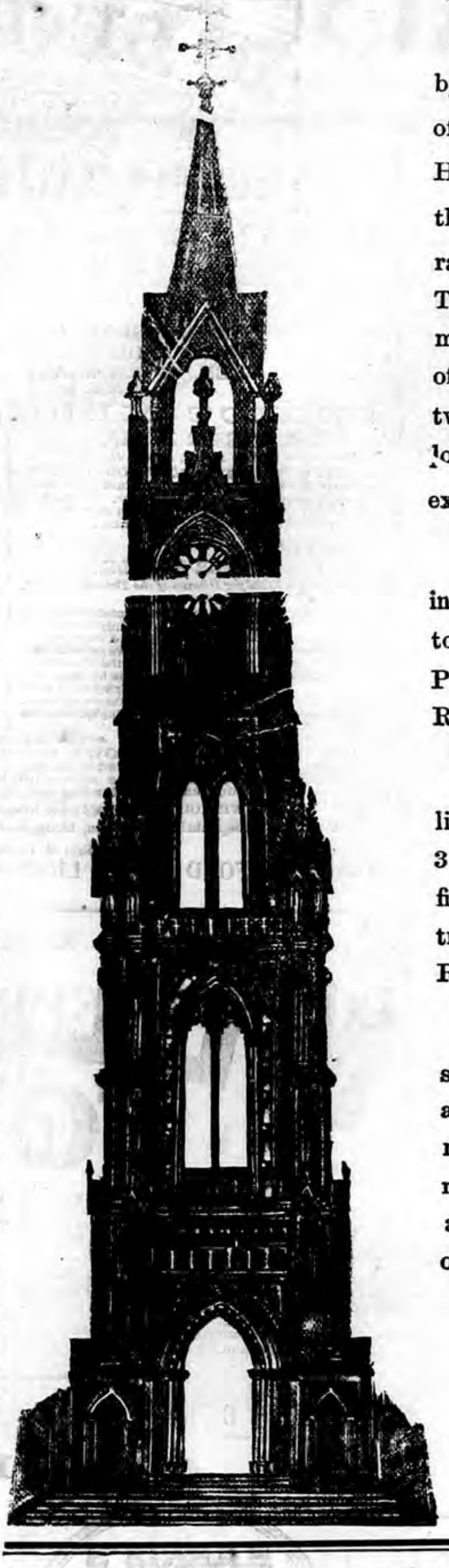
They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of those *diseases* to attack some vital part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

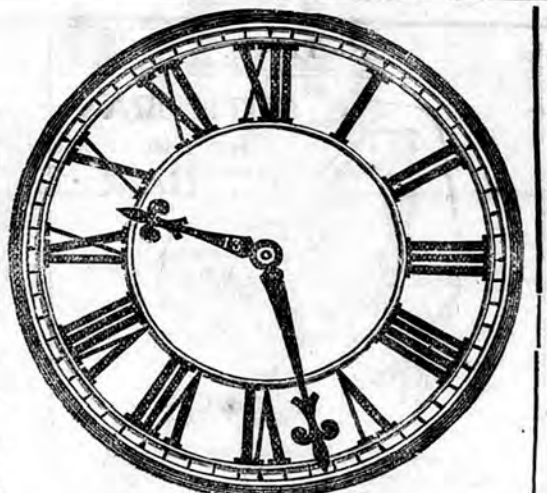
Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; or from the Agents, Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

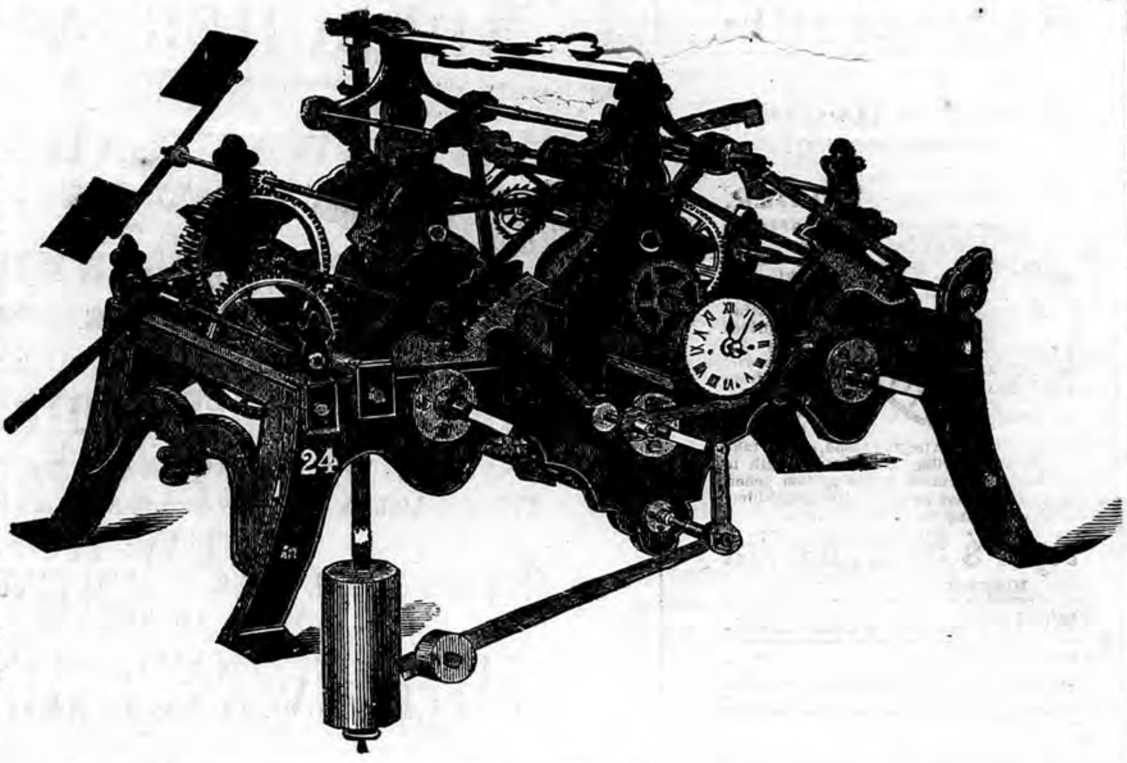
TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.





The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead beat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICES.

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The most PALATABLE,
DIGESTIBLE,
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The Malted Barley, Wheat and Oats, of which "MALTINE" is composed, together with the fat-forming powers of Cod Liver Oil, make this combination the Food of Foods in Consumption, Wasting Diseases Scrofula, Rickets, and General Weakness.

It is especially liked by children, and generally those who cannot tolerate any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil, take "Maltine" and Cod Liver Oil with positive pleasure.

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COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

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The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and [illegible] from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "[illegible]," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

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Don't use
Boiled Soap
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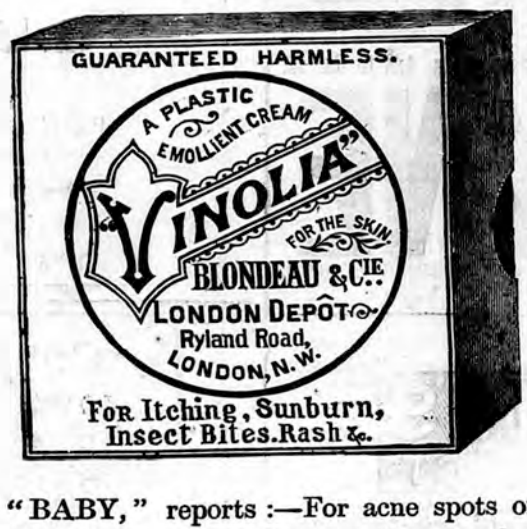
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.



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Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

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Rippingille's Kerosine Oil Cooking Stoves,
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COFFEE MACHINE.
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Cups.	Polished Brass.	Polished Copper.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
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6	12 4	15 8
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POLISHED COPPER.

4 Cups Rs. 11 8
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Cups.	Brass.	Nickel.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
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6	7 14	9 0
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10	11 0	12 0
12	12 10	14 0

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Polished Copper Kettle
5-pint size, on hammered Iron Stand,
height 15-inches,
Rs. 26.

COFFEE PERCOLATORS.

4 Cups Rs. 3 6
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1¾ PINT SIZE.
Brass Rs. 15 0
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COFFEE ROASTER, Rs. 3-4.

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